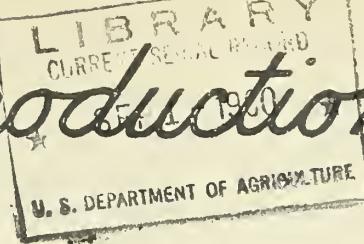


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Crop Production

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December 18, 1959
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WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: DECEMBER 1, 1959

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report of WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE SEEDED and PRODUCTION and RYE ACREAGE SEEDED and CONDITION, for the United States, from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

ITEM	Crops of 1949-58	Crop of 1958	Crop of 1959	Crop of 1960 1/
WINTER WHEAT:	:			
Acreage seeded for all purposes (1,000 acres)	:	50,046	43,895	44,612
Yield per seeded acre (bu.)	:	17.0	26.9	20.7
Production (1,000 bu.)	:	833,697	1,179,269	923,449
Seedings as % of previous year	:	---	117.3	101.6
Not harvested for grain (percent)	:	16.7	5.8	9.2
RYE:	:			
Acreage seeded for all purposes (1,000 acres)	:	3,989	4,430	4,054
Seedings as % of previous year	:	---	100.4	91.5
Condition Dec. 1 (percent)	:	83	92	87

1/Indicated December 1, 1959.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

CrPr 2-3 (59)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

WINTER WHEAT: Winter wheat seedings in the fall of 1959 totaled about the same acreage as the previous year with acreage allotments exerting considerable influence on the acreage seeded. Seedings of winter wheat for all purposes this fall are estimated at 44.4 million acres, less than 1 percent smaller than the 44.6 million acres seeded in the fall of 1958 and 11 percent less than average. The crop seeded in the fall of 1959 was planted under acreage allotments and marketing quotas with the same national wheat allotment as last year of 55 million acres.

A 1960 winter wheat crop of 926 million bushels is indicated, based on conditions as of December 1 and other factors. A crop of this size would be only 2 million bushels larger than the previous year, a sharp 21 percent less than the record crop of 1958 but would still be the fifth largest crop of record and 11 percent above average.

Weather between December 1 and harvest time as well as damage from insects and disease largely influence the final outturn of the crop. The current forecast of production assumes normal weather, insect and disease for the remainder of the 1960 crop season. In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate from December 1 to harvest has been 129 million bushels, ranging from a maximum change of 273 million bushels to a minimum of 5 million bushels.

In contrast to the unfavorable shortage of early fall surface moisture in several important producing areas a year ago, most areas this fall were burdened with an abundance of moisture that delayed completing fall seedings. Surface soils were generally lacking in moisture during seedbed preparation in August and early September with only limited acreage seeded under favorable conditions in September. Generous rains about mid-September halted seeding operations with growers completing seedings at irregular sessions over a prolonged period of wet weather. This resulted in a relatively late average seeding date and, although fields generally are up to good stands, only a limited amount of growth occurred prior to the arrival of cold weather which forced plants toward dormancy. Subsoil moisture supplies in areas where significant to crop production are reported to be unusually good but the fall plant growth made only limited root penetration into the succulent subsoils. A prolonged onslaught of excessive winds or extremely low temperatures during the coming winter and early spring months could bring about serious acreage losses due to wind erosion or winterkill.

Kansas wheat producers seeded the same acreage as the previous year but current crop prospects do not measure up to the 1959 outturn. Weather conditions during the first 3 weeks of September were favorable but rains from late September to mid-October were excessive and prohibited field work. In the western third of the State farmers took advantage of the September weather to complete most of the seedings and received good stands that made excellent growth with sufficient root development and tillering to protect against soil blowing. In the central third of Kansas, where streak mosaic damage was severe in 1959, growers delayed seeding until after the rains started and were consequently delayed until after mid-October. Eastern sections of the State where wheat is usually not seeded before late September were also

delayed by rains. Growth of plants in central and eastern sections has been quite limited. The proportion of wheat seeded on summer fallowed land this fall was less than the past 2 years but higher than years prior to 1957.

The Nebraska acreage was reduced from the previous year as surface soils were extremely dry from mid-August until the third week in September with little, if any, wheat seeded in the eastern half of the State until after late September rains occurred. There was considerable wheat "dusted-in" in the Panhandle that came up to uneven stands. Prolonged rains in late September delayed seeding with less than two-thirds of the acreage seeded by October 1 compared with nearly three-fourths a year earlier. Soil moisture tests taken in October indicated a better soil moisture supply available for the 1960 crop than the 1959 crop with significantly more in the Panhandle. Lateness in seeding resulted in limited fall plant development with only early germinated wheat showing much tillering and root development.

Seeding time in Oklahoma found favorable moisture supplies except for dry surface soils in north-central counties that prevented seeding prior to the rains in late September and early October. Seedings averaged later than usual with fields up to good stands but showing relatively small plant growth.

Seeding of wheat began in Texas in mid-August in the High Plains with adequate soil moisture supplied by July and August rains. By September, soils in the Low Plains and Cross Timbers were dry with some acreage "dusted-in". About 40 percent of the State's acreage was sown by October 1. Generous rains in October satisfied dry soils, getting early wheat off to a good start and allowing growers to push seedings toward completion. By November 1 seeding was more than 90 percent complete.

Colorado received only limited and scattered moisture during the summer months with dry soil conditions extending into late September. This resulted in wheat plantings being delayed or made under unfavorable moisture conditions. Rains beginning in late September provided excellent moisture with wheat seeded in dry ground emerging to satisfactory stands but a significant acreage was seeded about 10 days later than the optimum date. Growth is much less advanced over much of the east-central and the northeast than in the last two years.

The North Central States other than Kansas and Nebraska experienced extremely variable fall planting conditions. South Dakota, Ohio, and Indiana received favorable fall moisture that permitted early seeding with fields uniformly good. Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota struggled to complete seedings at a late date as excessive rains delayed harvest of corn and soybeans and prevented field work for wheat seeding. Wet weather in these States appeared to be a major factor in reducing acreage below last year with growers unable to complete seedings prior to the arrival of winter weather. Much of the acreage acquired only small growth before entering the winter dormant period.

Wet soils along the Atlantic Coast and South Central areas caused only moderate delays in seeding as much of this acreage is not seeded until November and December. Moisture is generally quite adequate with limited areas bogged-down with excess supplies. Seedings are up to good stands and showing satisfactory early season growth.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage seeded 1/					Production				
	Crop of 1949-58	Crop of 1958	Crop of 1959	Crop of 1960	Crop of 1960 as percent of crop of 1959	Crop of 1949-58	Crop of 1958	Crop of 1959	Crop of 1960	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
N.Y.	377	283	291	279	96	10,706	9,212	7,729	8,370	
N.J.	90	67	66	64	97	1,779	1,768	1,581	1,536	
Pa.	756	580	563	546	97	18,043	16,920	14,045	14,742	
Ohio	1,925	1,532	1,578	1,594	101	47,205	46,345	32,977	43,038	
Ind.	1,457	1,321	1,361	1,347	99	36,113	40,992	32,630	39,063	
Ill.	1,771	1,742	1,777	1,724	97	45,715	53,361	42,330	48,272	
Mich.	1,184	1,106	1,206	1,170	97	33,488	41,800	35,123	35,100	
Wis.	30	30	35	34	96	731	1,015	957	918	
Minn.	56	33	40	23	58	1,055	961	574	552	
Iowa	181	150	154	116	75	3,422	4,480	2,584	3,364	
Mo.	1,728	1,688	1,705	1,620	95	36,230	40,488	37,950	35,640	
S.Dak.	420	534	603	754	125	6,798	17,250	6,750	14,326	
Nebr.	4,024	3,612	3,431	3,328	97	77,875	113,355	69,520	73,216	
Kans.	12,572	10,870	10,870	10,870	100	175,807	296,548	209,700	195,660	
Del.	47	31	29	27	93	947	714	742	729	
Md.	241	179	179	172	96	4,927	4,233	4,032	4,128	
Va.	346	256	294	279	95	6,969	6,162	6,462	6,417	
W.Va.	58	33	30	28	93	1,032	728	588	588	
N.C.	403	337	431	397	92	7,446	7,191	9,353	7,940	
S.C.	170	149	200	184	92	2,990	3,124	3,936	3,496	
Ga.	127	77	122	124	102	2,035	1,587	2,255	2,480	
Ky.	328	250	275	267	97	4,637	3,948	4,484	4,539	
Tenn.	253	160	206	200	97	3,822	2,660	3,720	3,400	
Ala.	59	133	80	85	106	917	2,300	1,380	1,445	
Miss.	61	162	50	56	112	898	1,904	858	896	
Ark.	94	155	186	195	105	1,481	2,340	3,640	3,510	
La.	3/ 74	70	84	90	107	3/ 772	672	1,200	1,170	
Okla.	5,720	4,661	5,034	5,034	100	66,759	115,440	89,174	80,544	
Texas	4,962	3,696	4,287	4,373	102	36,751	73,040	59,850	61,222	
Mont.	1,824	2,413	2,099	2,183	104	36,828	64,542	46,350	54,575	
Idaho	845	756	733	726	99	19,597	20,496	21,920	19,602	
Wyo.	302	289	240	235	98	4,968	7,280	4,752	4,935	
Colo.	3,242	2,950	2,802	2,718	97	36,531	66,274	54,033	46,206	
N.Mex.	490	217	280	280	100	1,678	3,724	3,791	3,360	
Ariz.	44	130	109	40	37	1,229	3,904	3,672	1,360	
Utah	305	203	179	175	98	4,619	2,798	3,024	2,800	
Nev.	4	6	6	4	74	116	222	216	128	
Wash.	2,149	1,886	1,848	1,903	103	58,903	66,024	65,325	64,702	
Oreg.	825	757	742	742	100	22,269	25,305	25,524	23,744	
Calif.	547	391	407	403	99	10,068	8,162	8,718	8,060	
U. S.	50,046	43,895	44,612	44,389	99.5	833,697	1,179,269	923,449	925,773	

1/ Total acreage seeded for all purposes.

2/ Indicated December 1, 1959.

3/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Acreage seeded 1/				Condition December 1				
	Crops of 1949-58	Crop 1958	Crop 1959	Crop 1960	Crop of 1959 as percent of crop of 1958	Average 1948-57	Crop of 1957	Condition 1958	Condition 1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	122	139	125	125	100	91	88	92	95
N.J.	91	108	102	102	100	89	93	92	91
Pa.	33	55	41	42	102	89	92	92	93
Ohio	87	100	92	98	106	85	91	93	93
Ind.	213	219	206	196	95	87	90	95	90
Ill.	160	175	164	154	94	89	92	96	91
Mich.	171	215	241	207	86	92	95	98	95
Wis.	81	43	43	34	79	88	93	94	91
Minn.	144	81	80	78	97	88	95	92	91
Iowa	38	40	33	22	67	85	96	88	91
Mo.	176	200	168	176	105	81	83	90	83
N.Dak.	322	390	269	315	117	82	89	75	83
S.Dak.	350	275	170	269	158	80	97	68	86
Nebr.	299	299	272	299	110	82	97	77	85
Kans.	192	365	307	316	103	79	95	90	82
Del.	37	47	43	43	100	89	92	93	92
Md.	66	92	90	90	100	90	94	93	94
Va.	185	220	231	238	103	88	93	92	90
N.C.	135	150	138	124	90	87	88	90	82
S.C.	35	43	58	60	103	80	80	73	72
Ga.	41	59	100	114	114	80	86	56	79
Ky.	118	134	117	129	110	84	90	92	89
Tenn.	100	85	77	77	100	83	87	91	89
Okla.	268	347	323	323	100	69	92	80	72
Texas	120	100	100	110	110	64	89	84	77
Mont.	33	43	38	50	132	82	89	83	92
Idaho	10	9	9	10	111	92	94	91	97
Wyo.	31	32	30	32	106	83	96	85	79
Colo.	76	82	117	94	80	77	94	90	89
N.Mex.	8	16	20	19	95	76	93	90	88
Utah	11	13	13	13	100	73	94	59	73
Wash.	77	125	118	118	100	84	95	85	95
Oreg.	108	110	100	115	115	88	95	86	87
Calif.	18	19	19	19	100	85	82	85	65
U. S.	3,989	4,430	4,054	4,211	103.9	83	92	87	86

1/ Total acreage seeded for all purposes.

Pacific Northwest States seeded the crop at an early date under favorable moisture conditions. Fall seedings made rapid germination and good growth in most areas during early fall until the arrival of cold November temperatures. In the Mountain States, dry soils in late August delayed seedings or caused seed to be "dusted-in". September precipitation improved soil moisture permitting seedings to be pushed toward completion and producing satisfactory stands.

The indicated yield of 20.9 bushels per seeded acre for the United States is a little above the 1959 yield of 20.7 bushels and the average of 17.0 but well below the record 1958 yield of 26.9 bushels. Current conditions indicate that 10.2 percent of the national acreage seeded for all purposes will not be harvested for grain compared with 9.2 percent for the 1959 crop and the average of 16.7 percent.

RYE: The estimated rye acreage sown for all purposes in the fall of 1959 is 4.2 million acres, 4 percent above the relatively small acreage seeded in the fall of 1958 and nearly 6 percent above the 10-year average.

The acreage was boosted rather sharply over last fall in the Dakotas as favorable planting weather allowed near normal seedings. This was in contrast to last fall when dry weather prevented seeding. The depleted feed supplies and the need for pasture was also a contributing factor to the increase in South Dakota. Early dry weather and later heavy rains slowed seedings in Nebraska but in Kansas planting conditions were generally good. Much of the acreage was seeded before the heavy October rains in Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois but wet fields prevented late seedings and held the seeded acres below last year. Conditions were generally good for planting in Washington. Conditions were good in the remainder of the rye producing States, although wet weather hampered planting in some South Atlantic States and dry weather was experienced in a few Western States.

Forty-one percent of the United States seedings were made in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Washington, compared with 39 percent last year. Almost 60 percent of the 1959 crop was produced in these States. North Dakota seeded an estimated 315,000 acres, 17 percent above last year and ranks third behind Oklahoma with 323,000 acres and Kansas with 316,000 acres. Acreage seeded in South Dakota was increased sharply, 58 percent above last year.

The condition of rye on December 1, reported at 86 percent, reflects the favorable growing conditions prevailing during October and November. The current condition is 1 point below last year but 3 points above average. The first estimate of rye production for the 1960 crop will be made as of July 1, 1960.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL ESTIMATES DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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Crop Production

1959 ANNUAL SUMMARY

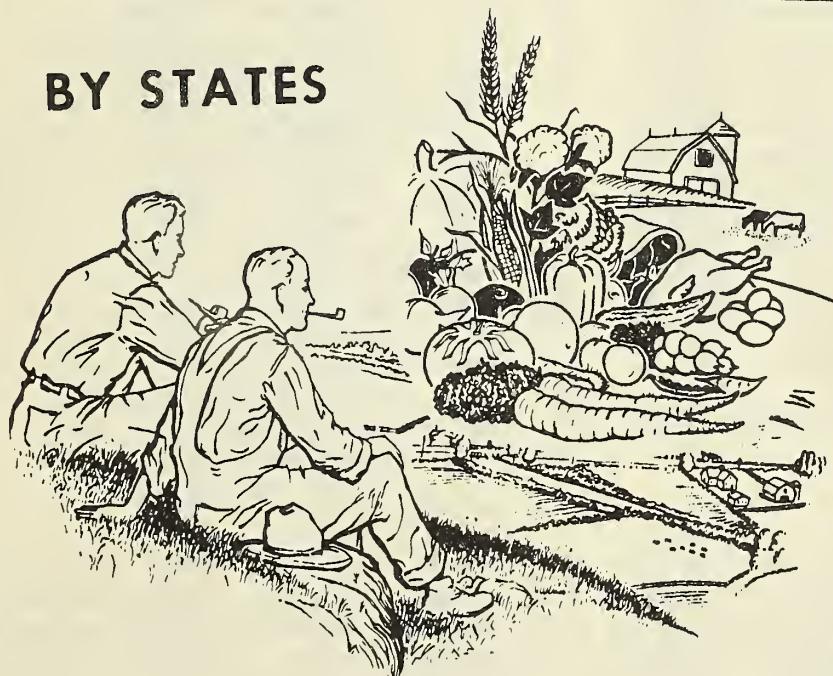
Acreage

Yield

Production

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
LFB-2Y
MAR 28 1961
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

BY STATES



DECEMBER 16, 1959

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service • Crop Reporting Board
CRPR 2-1 (59) Washington D. C.

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This report includes the revised estimates for 1958 and preliminary estimates for 1959. Further revisions of 1958 estimates generally will not be made until after the 1959 Census data are available. The 1959 estimates of crop production are subject to revision in December 1960, although certain crops such as potatoes, maple products, sugar beets, tobacco, peanuts, popcorn, broomcorn, fruit and nuts may be revised at the beginning of the 1960 crop year.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes this report on CROP ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP PRODUCTION, 1959 ANNUAL SUMMARY

Acreage, Yield, and Production

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED			PRODUCTION			
	(In thousands)			(In thousands)			
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Unit	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
Corn, all	80,228	73,327	84,609	Bu.	3,251,064	3,800,863	4,361,170
Wheat, all	60,601	53,404	53,024	Bu.	1,075,391	1,461,714	1,128,151
Winter	42,874	41,351	40,523	Bu.	814,784	1,179,269	923,449
All spring	17,727	12,053	12,501	Bu.	260,606	282,445	204,702
Durum	2,342	900	1,220	Bu.	29,439	21,381	20,682
Other spring	15,385	11,153	11,281	Bu.	231,167	261,064	184,020
Oats	37,431	31,834	28,496	Bu.	1,306,458	1,415,570	1,073,982
Soybeans for beans ...	15,498	23,900	22,428	Bu.	326,020	579,713	537,895
Barley	11,513	14,923	15,074	Bu.	318,301	475,196	420,191
Rye	1,705	1,773	1,428	Bu.	22,534	32,186	21,495
Buckwheat	187	98	79	Bu.	3,372	1,783	1,368
Flaxseed	4,698	3,789	3,132	Bu.	39,700	38,568	22,709
Rice	1,874	1,415	1,586	Bags 1/	47,747	44,381	53,122
Popcorn	162	241	147	Lb.	272,562	513,076	283,015
Sorghum grain	9,784	16,658	15,575	Bu.	213,109	610,376	579,178
Sorghum forage	4,860	2,458	2,599	Tons 2/	5,874	4,893	4,561
Sorghum silage	1,091	1,303	1,205	Tons 3/	7,071	12,162	10,545
Cotton, lint	21,076	11,849	15,164	Bales	14,046	11,512	14,701
Cottonseed	---	---	---	Tons	5,760	4,798	6,100
Hay, all	74,081	73,004	69,404	Tons	107,134	121,819	112,764
Hay, wild	13,558	11,686	11,449	Tons	10,892	10,511	8,911
Alfalfa seed	1,014	842	748	Lb.	142,012	152,130	130,075
Red clover seed	1,455	1,022	1,099	Lb.	88,722	71,605	80,147
Alsiike clover seed ...	73	37	32	Lb.	12,091	8,940	5,957
Sweetclover seed	284	153	138	Lb.	46,224	26,631	26,123
Lespedeza seed	741	687	609	Lb.	148,684	147,815	127,770
Timothy seed	269	185	290	Lb.	37,760	24,910	43,593
Beans, dry	1,521	1,611	1,477	Bags 4/	16,804	19,175	18,212
Peas, dry	281	204	300	Bags 4/	3,193	2,491	4,375
Cowpeas for peas	325	205	232	Bu.	2,047	1,561	1,729
Peanuts picked and threshed	1,873	1,523	1,461	Lb.	1,642,502	1,835,800	1,602,115
Velvetbeans 5/	407	159	148	Tons	163	76	71
Potatoes 6/							
Winter	26	34	26	Cwt.	4,103	4,971	4,005
Early spring	25	31	26	Cwt.	3,355	4,703	3,144
Late spring	185	166	138	Cwt.	24,540	24,152	23,558
Early summer	129	117	115	Cwt.	12,217	14,659	14,215
Late summer	211	184	179	Cwt.	33,052	34,308	32,916
Fall	905	934	909	Cwt.	152,561	182,936	165,160
Total	1,481	1,467	1,392	Cwt.	229,829	265,729	242,998

1/ Bags of 100 pounds. 2/ Dry weight. 3/ Green weight. 4/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned). 5/ All purposes. 6/ Averages 1949-57.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1959 Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED			PRODUCTION			
	(In thousands)			(In thousands)			
	Average 1948-57	1958	1959	Unit	Average 1948-57	1958	1959
Sweetpotatoes 1/	353	266	275	Cwt.	19,516	17,383	18,703
Tobacco	1,561	1,078	1,154	Lb.	2,090,481	1,736,248	1,799,965
Sorghum syrup	48	36	29	Gal.	3,236	2,954	2,448
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	313	275	316	Tons	6,942	6,681	7,720
Sugarcane syrup	32	14	13	Gal.	6,238	3,670	3,635
Sugar beets	769	889	906	Tons	12,070	15,183	17,036
Maple syrup 2/	6,983	2/5,075	2/5,075	Gal.	3/ 1,648	3/ 1,516	3/ 1,191
Broomcorn	257	188	168	Tons	34	32	30
Hops	33	33	33	Lb.	48,478	48,407	4/ 53,600
Apples, com'l. crop	---	---	---	Bu.	4/108,728	4/126,610	4/118,227
Peaches	---	---	---	Bu.	4/ 61,483	4/ 71,069	4/73,806
Pears	---	---	---	Bu.	4/29,590	4/28,890	31,090
Grapes	---	---	---	Tons	4/2,889	3,026	3,228
Cherries	---	---	---	Tons	4/ 224	4/ 192	215
Apricots	---	---	---	Tons	4/209	4/ 108	230
Plums	---	---	---	Tons	87	69	105
Prunes, dried	---	---	---	Tons	4/165	97	146
Prunes, other than dried	---	---	---	Tons	4/79	49	67
Avocados	---	---	---	Tons	34	52	73
Olives (Calif.)	---	---	---	Tons	48	4/ 68	26
Oranges	---	---	---	Boxes	118,824	129,330	132,895
Grapefruit	---	---	---	Boxes	42,798	43,790	43,100
Lemons	---	---	---	Boxes	13,669	17,340	18,900
Tangerines	---	---	---	Boxes	4,530	4,500	4,000
Cranberries	24	21	21	Bbl.	979	1,166	1,252
Pecans	---	---	---	Lb.	150,521	174,750	127,500
Almonds (Calif.)	---	---	---	Tons	41	20	82
Walnuts	---	---	---	Tons	74	89	61
Tung Nuts	---	---	---	Tons	73	147	134
Com'l. vegetables:							
For fresh market 1/							
(28 crops)	2,042	2,024	1,918	Tons	10,121	10,671	10,327
For processing	1,738	1,632	1,564	Tons	6,381	7,502	6,928
Total 59 crops 5/	336,317	320,757	324,892		---	---	---

CROP	Unit	Average	YIELD	PER	ACRE	1959
			1948-57	1958	1959	
Corn, all	Bu.	40.6		51.8		51.5
Wheat, all	Bu.	18.0		27.4		21.3
Winter	Bu.	19.2		28.5		22.8
All spring	Bu.	15.1		23.4		16.4
Durum	Bu.	12.2		23.8		17.0
Other spring	Bu.	15.4		23.4		16.3

1/ Averages 1949-57. 2/ 1,000 trees tapped. 3/ Includes syrup later made into sugar. 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 5/ Excluding crops not harvested, minor crops, duplicated seed acreages, strawberries and other fruits.

C R O P	Unit	YIELD PER ACRE		
		Average	1958	1959
1948-57				
Oats	Bu.	34.9	44.5	37.7
Soybeans for beans	Bu.	21.0	24.3	24.0
Barley	Bu.	27.5	31.8	27.9
Rye	Bu.	13.2	18.2	15.1
Buckwheat	Bu.	18.0	18.2	17.3
Flaxseed	Bu.	8.5	10.2	7.3
Rice	Lb.	2,579	3,137	3,349
Popcorn	Lb.	1,675	2,128	1,920
Sorghum grain	Bu.	20.8	36.6	37.2
Sorghum forage	Tons 1/	1.24	1.99	1.75
Sorghum silage	Tons 2/	6.52	9.33	8.75
Cotton, lint	Lb.	329	466	465
Hay, all	Tons	1.45	1.67	1.62
Hay, wild	Tons	.80	.90	.78
Alfalfa seed	Lb.	139	181	174
Red clover seed	Lb.	62	70	73
Alsiike clover seed	Lb.	177	242	184
Sweetclover seed	Lb.	164	175	189
Lespedeza seed	Lb.	196	215	210
Timothy seed	Lb.	140	135	150
Beans, dry	Lb.	1,113	1,190	1,233
Peas, dry	Lb.	1,145	1,221	1,458
Cowpeas for peas	Bu.	6.3	7.6	7.5
Peanuts picked & threshed	Lb.	902	1,205	1,097
Velvetbeans 3/	Lb.	795	956	959
Cranberries	Bbl.	40.8	55.7	58.7
Potatoes 4/	Cwt.	156.2	144.1	152.3
Winter	Cwt.	134.8	150.7	122.8
Early spring	Cwt.	133.6	145.3	170.6
Late spring	Cwt.	95.7	125.0	123.8
Early summer	Cwt.	158.5	186.7	184.3
Late summer	Cwt.	168.9	195.9	181.7
Fall	Cwt.	155.8	181.1	174.5
Total	Cwt.	55.5	65.4	68.0
Sweetpotatoes 4/	Cwt.	1,349	1,611	1,560
Tobacco	Lb.	67.5	82.1	84.4
Sorghum sirup	Tons	22.4	24.3	24.4
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	Gal.	204	262	280
Sugarcane sirup	Tons	15.7	17.1	18.8
Sugar beets	Lb.	260	344	354
Broomcorn	Lb.	1,490	1,449	1,619
Hops				

1/ Dry weight.

2/ Green weight.

3/ All purposes.

4/ Averages 1949-57.

A P P R O V E D:



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ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN 1959

Total crop production in 1959 matches the all-time high of 1958. Harvested acreage was slightly larger but yields were not as uniformly high as last year. The crop season was well above average for the Nation as a whole in spite of serious difficulties in some sections.

The all-crop production index is 118 percent of the 1947-49 base, equalling the outstanding record of 1958. Although yields of many crops were well below a year earlier, the production index holds up to last year's level as corn and cotton have near record yields on sharply expanded acreages. The feed grain, sugar crop, and fruit and nut groups pushed to new highs, but the oil crop and food grain groups were well below the 1958 peak. Cotton showed the largest increase from last year and tobacco was moderately higher. The hay and forage and vegetable groups were lower than in 1958. Corn and sugar beets were the only field crops to set new production records in 1959.

The composite yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops was 135, far short of the surge to 143 in 1958, but well above the former high of 127 in 1957. Yield per acre of sorghum grain, sugar beets, rice, dry beans and peas, and velvetbeans edged above former records while corn, cotton, and soybean yields ceded victory to the 1958 season by only a slight margin. Other crops, with the exception of flaxseed, buckwheat, and wild hay produced above average yields per acre.

The 1959 crop season turned out a bountiful production, in spite of some serious sectional difficulties. Dryness in the northern Great Plains was more intensive and dipped farther southward than in 1958. The Southeast suffered at times from excessive moisture and at others from short moisture supplies. Crops in central and southern Illinois showed a remarkable recovery after being pushed near the brink of failure by lack of moisture in late June and early July.

Dry, mild weather in the fall of 1958 was favorable for getting small grain seeds in the ground, but dry soils slowed germination and early growth in the central and southern Great Plains and much of the Southeast. Central and Northern sections had periods of bitter cold with a light or lacking snow cover, and the Ohio River Valley and eastern Great Lakes areas were covered by smothering ice blankets at times during the winter.

Spring planting was completed near the normal time despite difficulties in some sections. Early spring planting in South Central and South Eastern areas suffered frequent interruptions by cool, wet weather, and rains brought some interruptions during May in parts of the middle Mississippi Valley and eastern portions of the Central Great Plains. Cool, dry weather slowed spring field work in the northern Great Plains, but the Northeast had an exceptionally favorable spring. Planting in the Pacific Coastal section was hampered by dryness in the southern parts and by a cold, rainy spring in the north.

Winter wheat harvest swept swiftly northward over the Great Plains with a minimum of weather delay. Early haymaking was also favored by

clear weather, but spring planted crops were showing a need for moisture in many areas by mid-July. Late July rains brought relief, and local showers during the remainder of the growing season were persistent enough to maintain satisfactory development. Extremely hot weather in the North Central region in late August and early September pushed crops rapidly toward maturity, and averted any serious damage from fall freezes which came earlier than usual in many Northern sections.

Fall harvest was nearing completion early in December, although many areas found precipitation, doled out sparingly during the growing season, coming in abundance at harvest time. Rain and snow delayed completion of small grain harvest on high western elevations and along the Central Canadian Border. An occasional small grain field and a significant acreage of late flax was caught by snow in North Dakota. October was cool and rainy in the North Central area which delayed drying of crops to a safe storage level and hampered use of heavy harvesting machinery in the muddy fields. November brought high winds, locally heavy snows and bitter cold to the northern Plains and upper Mississippi Valley to further complicate harvest and increase losses of unharvested crops. Farmers pushed onward under the trying conditions to clear most fields by mid-December, although some sugar beets were caught in frozen soils in northern localities.

Harvest in the Southeast progressed rapidly in November after being nearly stalled through most of October by frequent rains. Fall harvest moved along steadily in the Southwest, and maintained near normal progress in the South Central area in spite of heavier than normal rainfall in some localities. Favorable November weather in the Central Great Plains permitted rapid progress after a lagging pace in October. In the Middle Atlantic and Northeast sections, harvest was pushed to an early completion in generally favorable weather.

Acreage of crops (the 59 crops included in the summary) planted or grown for 1959 harvest, at 338 million acres, was slightly above the past 2 years but otherwise the smallest since 1917. Corn was planted on nearly 11 million more acres than in 1958 as removal of corn allotments in commercial areas, expiration of the Acreage Reserve Program and a higher cash appeal than for some competing crops stimulated increased planting. Cotton planting was boosted nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million acres above last year when nearly 5 million allotted acres were in the Acreage Reserve Program. Principal acreage reductions occurred in oats, hay crops, soybeans, and sorghums.

Loss of acreage between planting and harvest of 1959 crops was larger than in 1958, but well below other years since 1950. Excluding the acreage of small grains cut for hay, the difference between the planted totals and acreage harvested was 12.9 million acres, compared with last year's relatively small loss of 9.3 million. Winter wheat loss of 4.1 million acres, although 60 percent higher than last year, was the second lowest since 1947. Spring wheat suffered a loss of 0.9 million, nearly 3 times more than in 1957 and 1958, but less than half the reduction in 1956. Corn, at 0.9 million, had the lowest loss since 1948, although acreage was considerably larger this year. Sorghum for the second consecutive year showed a small reduction of about 0.5 million acres, only a fraction of the loss in the early 1950's when the Great Plains was plagued with drought.

The total harvested acreage of crops included in the summary was 325 million acres, slightly higher than the past 3 years but otherwise the lowest since 1939. Largest increases in harvested acreage over 1958 in millions of acres were: corn, 11.3; cotton, 3.3; and spring wheat, 0.4. Major decreases in millions of harvested acres from 1958 were: hay, 3.6; oats, 3.3; soybeans, 1.5; sorghum grain, 1.1; winter wheat, 0.8; and flaxseed, 0.7.

Food grain production at 37.1 million tons was about a fifth below last year's record tonnage. Outturn of winter wheat, heavyweight of the food grains, was nearly a fourth below 1958's standout crop. Acreage loss during the winter was higher than the previous year and yields were nearly 6 bushels per acre lower reflecting less favorable weather and a higher incidence of disease. Durum wheat production was only slightly below last year but 30 percent below average. Acreage was a third more than in 1958 but yields were substantially lower. Other spring wheat seedings suffered a rather sharp loss of acreage and depressed yield from moisture deficiencies, to bring production over a fourth below last year and the smallest since 1954. Rye production was down a third from last year but near average. The planting and growing season in the Dakota's, major rye producing area, lacked moisture throughout the season. The rice crop was about a fifth above last year with a record yield on a substantially larger acreage. Buckwheat production was nearly a fourth below last year and less than half of average. Acreage continued the down trend of the past decade, and yields were slightly below average.

Feed grain tonnage reached a new high of 165.6 million tons, 5 percent above the former record set in 1958. The corn crop, pacesetter of the feed grain volume, was outstandingly large. Sorghum grain outturn and barley production, although large by most comparisons, were smaller than a year earlier and the oat crop was the smallest in 20 years. Corn acreage was the largest in the last 10 years, and yield per acre held near last year's peak, nearly 11 bushels above the 10-year average. Sorghum grain acreage was nearly 7 percent below last year, but increased use of hybrids and relatively favorable moisture supplies pushed yields per acre to a new high. Barley production was 12 percent less than last year, but nearly a third above average. Acreage held over the level of the past 2 years, but yields dropped to near average. Oats acreage was the smallest since late in the 19th century, although yields averaged the third highest of record.

Soybean production declined about 7 percent from 1958 after 5 years of successive annual increases that pushed the outturn to well over half a billion bushels. Acreage harvested and yield per acre were second only to the 1958 crop. A cotton crop over a fourth larger than last year reflects the increased acreage as yields were virtually the same as last year. Peanut tonnage was 13 percent below last year as acreage was smaller and yield per acre lower. Production was relatively better in the Southwest than in the Southeast and the Virginia-Carolina area. Flaxseed production was over a third below both last year and average. Much of the crop suffered soil moisture deficiencies during growth, excessive heat at blossom time, and unfavorable harvest weather. Yield per acre equalled the second lowest since 1936.

Total oilseed tonnage was over a third above average and only 2 percent below the record produced in 1958.

Tobacco production, all types combined, was 4 percent above last year, but the third smallest since 1943. Acreage was larger than in 1958 but yields were a little lower. Sugar beet tonnage was record large as yields reached a new peak on the largest acreage since 1950. Sugarcane tonnage was second only to 1953. Maple syrup production was a fifth below last year as the season was short and sap flow light in the major producing Northeastern areas. Sugarcane syrup was only slightly below last year, although acreage continued a downward trend. Dry bean production was 5 percent below last year but the fifth largest of record. Acreage was below average but yield per acre reached a new high. Dry peas also produced a record yield on a slightly larger than average acreage. Velvetbean production continued to decline and was the second lowest of record. Broomcorn production was below average as a high yield did not counteract the declining acreage. Popcorn production was only a little over half last year's large crop, but near average. Acreage was down sharply and yields were below last year.

Potato production in 1959 was 9 percent below the relatively large 1958 crop, but 6 percent below average. Acreage harvested was 5 percent less than a year earlier and yields, although below the 1958 high, were still the third largest of record.

Forage production was generally poorer than last year. Short moisture supplies in the northern Great Plains until too late to stimulate fall growth kept range and pasture feed scarce all season. Pastures were extremely short and brown in the Ohio River Valley by early July, but rains brought improvement later in the season. Corn and sorghum silage yields were below the high volume of 1958, but above average. Hay production was 7 percent less than last year's record tonnage, but 5 percent above average. Acreage cut for hay was the lowest in 20 years but most kinds of hay produced above average yields. Wild hay was cut from the smallest acreage since 1936 and yield per acre was slightly below average as dryness in the northern Great Plains, major wild hay producing area, retarded growth and increased the need of native grasses for pasture.

Production in 1959 of 27 important kinds of seed used for hay, pasture, turf, and winter cover totaling 789.5 million pounds was 5 percent above 1958 but 14 percent below average. Weather was good for development and recovery of seed throughout most of the country. The larger outturn was mostly the result of higher yields, as the acreage harvested was nearly the same as in 1958. Important increases in production were recorded for ryegrass, Austrian Winter peas, timothy, red clover, Sudangrass, and vetch, but significant declines occurred for common Kentucky bluegrass, alfalfa, lespedeza, alsike clover, orchard-grass, smooth bromegrass, tall fescue, and crimson clover. A part of the decline is the result of voluntary cutbacks in acreage in order to bring supplies in closer balance with domestic usage. Droughty conditions in the northern Great Plains and a late cold spring in the South Atlantic States created a need for pasturage and reduced both acreage

and yield of seed crops in those areas. Harvest-time rains lowered yields of crimson clover and tall fescue in the South and caused some losses in yields of alfalfa and clover seed in the North and West.

Production of principal fresh market vegetables and melons in 1959 was 3 percent less than in 1958, but near average. Onions, sweet corn, escarole, and garlic set new production records, and supplies of celery and tomatoes were considerably larger than during 1958. Cabbage, carrot, and watermelon production was substantially below last year. Value of principal vegetable and melon crops, however, was 4 percent above the 1958 value. Strawberry production in 1959 was 11 percent less than in 1958 but 9 percent above average.

Production of the 10 principal vegetables for processing in 1959 was 8 percent below a year earlier but 9 percent above average. The volume of spinach and sweet corn was substantially above last year, and snap beans and asparagus showed slight to moderate increases. Production of cabbage and tomatoes was down sharply from 1958, and lima beans, beets, cucumbers, and green peas showed modest reductions.

The aggregate production of fruit and edible tree nuts was 3 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. Tonnage of the 14 non-citrus fruits (not including strawberries), estimated for this report, amounted to 9.82 million tons, 3 percent more than in 1958 and 8 percent above average. Production of non-citrus fruits was larger than both last year and average for all except commercial apples, sweet cherries, prunes, figs, and olives.

The commercial apple crop was below last year but above average. Production of prunes was above last year's short crop but below average. The harvests of sweet cherries, figs, and olives were all below both last year and average. Production of olives was particularly short--the smallest crop in 20 years. The California Clingstone peach crop, which is used largely for canning, was second only to the 1956 record production, even though part of the production was eliminated through a "green drop" program put into effect under a marketing order. Michigan produced its second largest sweet cherry crop and third largest sour cherry crop, despite a generally dry season. California's sweet cherry crop was short for the second successive year. Production of the 4 edible tree nuts was 6 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. A record large almond crop and an above average filbert production more than offset light crops of pecans and walnuts. New record-high production figures were established for cranberries and California nectarines.

The 1959-60 citrus production is estimated from December 1 conditions at nearly 8.39 million tons, about 3 percent above the previous season and 11 percent more than average. Production of oranges, lemons, and tangelos is expected to be above both last year and average. The prospective grapefruit crop is close to both last year and average but that of tangerines is substantially below. Florida lime production is expected to be above last year's short crop but still below average.

CORN: All corn production is estimated at a record 4,361 million bushels--15 percent above the previous record last year and 34 percent above average. The yield at 51.5 bushels per acre is slightly below the 1958 yield of 51.8 bushels but 27 percent above average. Yields averaged 0.7 bushel less than estimated on November 1. Corn was planted by about the usual date and growing conditions were generally favorable except for a few dry areas, especially in the Dakotas. The crop matured in good time and harvest started early but rains, damp weather, and soggy fields since late September in most corn areas hampered and delayed harvest and resulted in heavier losses after maturity than expected. In the Corn Belt unusually early, cold weather with snow further complicated harvest and caused increased losses. The production of corn for grain is estimated at 3,989 million bushels compared with 3,442 million in 1958. Silage is estimated at 59.7 million tons compared with 55.6 million tons in 1958.

The acreage of corn planted for all purposes at 85.5 million acres is 11 million acres more than last year and the largest since 1949. The sharp increase followed the removal of acreage allotments in commercial corn areas; also a Government support price of \$1.12 per bushel was in effect. The increase in acreage was mostly intended for grain and very little had to be diverted to silage or forage because of failure to make grain. Abandonment of acreage in 1959 was less than usual. Acres cut for silage and forage and grazed off were greater than last year but the increase was proportionately less than acres for grain. The acreage harvested for all purposes totaled 84,609,000 acres compared with 73,327,000 in 1958. Of the 1959 total, 74,872,000 were harvested for grain, 6,982,000 for silage and 2,755,000 acres were cut for forage, hogged off, etc.

In the North Central region (Corn Belt), production of corn for grain is estimated at 3,280 million bushels--20 percent above last year. Harvest has been later than usual in most parts of the region. About 70 percent of the Illinois crop was harvested by November 1 and 90 percent by December 1, which was almost up to average. In Iowa, however, the crop was only about 30 percent picked by November 1, less than half the usual proportion. By December 1 about 80 percent was harvested compared with the average of 95 percent. In Minnesota and Nebraska somewhat less than half was harvested by November 1 but nearly completed by December 1. Moisture content was generally too high for safe storage without artificial drying which also influenced farmers to delay picking. Production of corn for grain in the leading States of Illinois and Iowa is estimated at 656 million bushels and 804 million bushels, respectively, 15 percent and 25 percent above 1958.

In the North Atlantic region, production is slightly below last year but a fifth above average. In this area harvesting weather was generally favorable. Growing conditions in the South Atlantic region were variable this season. It was too wet early, then too dry in mid-season and ended too wet for harvest. A hurricane in late September caused considerable damage, especially in South Carolina and Georgia. Production was slightly below last year but 29 percent above average. Most areas in the South Central region had a favorable season for corn and the production was above last year and average. The West produced a bumper crop of corn despite unfavorable growing conditions in some areas.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat in 1959 at 1,128 million bushels was nearly a fourth below the record 1958 production but remained 5 percent above average.

Land seeded to wheat in the fall of 1958 and spring of 1959 totaled 58 million acres, 3 percent larger than the acreage seeded for the 1958 crop but 17 percent less than average. Abandonment and diversion in 1959 amounted to 8.6 percent or 5 million acres compared with 5.1 percent or 2.9 million acres in 1958. Total acreage of wheat harvested for grain in 1959 was 53 million acres, slightly less than last year and 13 percent less than average.

Yield per harvested acre at 21.3 bushels was well below the record yield of 27.4 bushels in 1958 but ranked as the third highest yield of record.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1959 winter wheat crop of 923 million bushels was nearly a fourth smaller than the record 1958 crop of 1,179 million bushels but was the fifth largest crop of record and more than a tenth above average. The yield per acre, 22.8 bushels, was nearly 6 bushels less than the 1958 record but ranked as the second highest.

An estimated 44.6 million acres were seeded for 1959 harvest--slightly larger than the previous year but 13 percent below average. For the United States, 9.2 percent of the seeded acreage was not harvested for grain, compared with 5.8 percent in 1958 and the average of 17.0 percent. The harvested acreage of 40.5 million acres was nearly a million acres smaller than the previous year and 5 percent less than average.

The 1959 crop was seeded early as favorable 1958 fall weather permitted regular and extensive field work. However, as early as last December, several important producing areas were encountering an unfavorable shortage of early fall surface moisture. Seed germination was slow and developed irregular stands with fall growth at a minimum on a significant portion of the Great Plains acreage. Severe winter conditions in the Corn Belt produced damaging covers of ice that destroyed considerable acreage and retarded development generally. Timely spring rains revived some acreage in the Southern Plains but came too late to help a considerable acreage in South Dakota. Favorable yield prospects in the Central Plains began to dim as serious infestations of streak mosaic showed evidence of reducing yields over a relatively wide area. Harvest operations were underway at an early date and were pushed to early completion. Quality of the crop was good to excellent.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: The 205 million bushels of all spring wheat produced in 1958 was the smallest crop since 1954 and the second smallest since 1939. The 28 percent decline from last year was due entirely to reduced yields as growers harvested a 4 percent larger acreage. The acreage seeded to spring wheat totaled 13.4 million acres, more than a million acres larger than the previous year. Abandonment this year at 6.9 percent was significantly above the 2.6 percent abandoned in 1958 and left 12.5 million acres for harvest as grain. Yield per harvested acre at 16.4 bushels fell sharply below the record 23.4 bushels in 1958 but was moderately above average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM: Production of spring wheat other than durum in 1959 is estimated at 184 million bushels, 30 percent below last year's crop and the second smallest since 1939. Production increases over last year in Washington and Oregon were much more than offset by sharp reductions in the Dakotas and moderate declines in all other producing States except Nebraska and Nevada. Yield per harvested acre at 16.3 bushels compares with the record yield of 23.4 bushels in 1958 and the average of 15.4 bushels.

Growers increased seedings by 6 percent over last year to 12.1 million acres. This was the third smallest acreage since 1942 and was a fourth less than average. Total harvested acreage increased only slightly over last year and at 11.3 million acres was the third smallest since 1936. All major producing States harvested larger acreages than last year except the Dakotas and Idaho.

Spring wheat in the important North Central producing areas encountered persistent moisture shortages during much of the important crop development period. Abandonment was extensive in South Dakota as drought conditions reduced crop prospects so that much of the acreage was abandoned, cut for hay or pastured. Unusually high temperatures during July over most of the spring wheat producing area pushed plant growth to an early maturity. Timely rains and more favorable temperatures during August were beneficial to the acreage in the later maturing Pacific Northwest and Northern Rocky Mountain areas with final outturn exceeding the previous year.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production in 1959 is estimated at 20.7 million bushels, slightly less than last year and 30 percent below average. Compared to 1958, production was down sharply in the Dakotas but up in Montana and Minnesota.

The smaller production was due entirely to lower yields per acre. The United States yield at 17.0 bushels was 6.8 bushels less than in 1958. The four major producing States all showed reductions from last year.

Planted acreage of durum wheat at 1,283,000 acres was substantially higher than in 1958. This was an important offsetting factor to the sharp reduction in yield. The four major producing States--North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, and Minnesota--all showed increased planted acreage from last year. Abandonment of planted acreage was small, resulting in 1,220,000 acres for harvest.

During the growing season weather conditions were favorable for durum in the Red River Valley of the North (the major producing area). In Minnesota and western Montana the crop also developed well. Moisture deficiencies in South Dakota, western North Dakota, and in eastern Montana hurt the crop and lowered yields. Harvest weather was generally favorable except in the Red River Valley where rains caused some loss in quality.

OATS: The 1959 oats crop of 1,074 million bushels is the smallest since 1939. It is 24 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average. The U. S. yield of 37.7 bushels per acre is nearly 7 bushels below the record-high yield set last year but above average. The current crop was harvested from 28.5 million acres, the smallest since 1892, while

the planted acreage--36.1 million--was the lowest of record starting with 1926. Reduction in the oats acreage can be attributed to unfavorable weather conditions at seeding time in many areas and replacing oats with corn, especially in the Corn Belt, as a result of removing corn acreage allotments.

In the major producing States of Iowa and Minnesota the crop was planted about the usual time but in Minnesota germination was slow and uneven because of dry soil. In Iowa, stands were thin and cool weather slowed plant development. In other North Central States, planting conditions for the spring oats crop were unfavorable with extremes of early drought followed by rainy periods that delayed or prevented seeding. Conditions last fall were unfavorably dry for planting winter oats.

Harvested acreage fell below 1958 in all regions except the North and South Atlantic States. Abandonment was greater than in 1958 because of an unusual prevalence of disease and insects. Diversion, such as to hay and pasture, was also greater than in 1958. In Illinois, Missouri, southern Iowa, and Nebraska yellow dwarf and leaf rust caused some loss of acreage, while in Wisconsin red leaf virus affected the crop. Drought conditions in South Dakota resulted in heavy abandonment or diversion to forage. Combining was generally completed by mid-August except in Wisconsin and the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota where rains delayed harvest.

Despite adverse conditions during the growing season, yields turned out above early expectations, although sharply below the record-high yields of a year earlier.

Favorable weather conditions during the critical filling stage in Minnesota and Northern Iowa contributed to improving yields despite thin stands. The North and South Atlantic regions showed higher yields than last year, while the Central and Western regions were below.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production in 1959 is estimated at 538 million bushels. This is 7 percent below last year's record production of 580 million bushels but is nearly two-thirds above average. While the crop this year is still the second highest of record it marks the first time in six years that current production failed to increase over the preceding year. The U.S. yield of 24.0 bushels per acre is also the second highest of record, exceeded only by the 24.3 bushels per acre harvested from the 1958 crop. The 10-year average yield is 21 bushels per acre.

Soybeans planted for all purposes in 1959 totaled 23.4 million acres, down 7 percent from the 25.3 million acres planted last year. Of the current acreage almost 96 percent was harvested for beans, the highest percentage of record. Last year the percentage for beans was less than 95 percent. The acreage utilized for hay and all other purposes, including abandonment, dropped sharply from last year and the total of these acres is now at the lowest level since estimates were started in 1924.

Another satisfactory season for soybeans is nearing an end although featured by wide fluctuations in growing and harvesting conditions. Harvesting was practically complete in all the major areas by December 1 and was well advanced in the late harvesting Southeastern States.

Planting time was favorable for soybeans and except for the acreage usually put in after small grains, almost all planting was completed by July 1. The crop made a good start but dry weather during July, especially in the area extending from South Dakota into Illinois and Indiana, slowed development considerably. However, rains and favorable weather during August again improved prospects over most of the main "soybelt". In September much of the crop reached maturity and harvest started under excellent conditions. Rains and wet, cool weather slowed harvest during most of October. Growers used every opportunity when the weather improved to continue combining and after much delay the crop was largely harvested with very little loss.

Production in the North Central States, the heaviest producing area, dropped over 50 million bushels from 1958, due mainly to a substantial acreage decrease and to slightly lower yields. Despite this reduction, the area produced three-fourths of the U.S. production. This compares with nearly four-fifths of the production in 1958.

The South Atlantic States had a relatively good season although yields did not average as high as for the excellent season of a year ago. Production was down slightly although the acreage in the area was a little above that of 1958. Production in the South Central States was higher than last year due to increased acreage. The yield per acre for the area is the same as last year. Arkansas, the heaviest producer of the area, had a record crop of 57 million bushels and now ranks fourth among the soybean producing States.

BARLEY: Barley production in 1959 totaled 420 million bushels, 12 percent below the record crop in 1958, but 32 percent above average. Harvested acreage totaled 15.1 million acres, 1 percent above last year and 31 percent above average. This year's U.S. average yield of 27.9 bushels per acre is 3.9 bushels below last year's record of 31.8 bushels but nearly one-half bushel above average.

Production in the North-Central region totaled over 157 million bushels, down 23 percent from last year despite a 6 percent increase in acreage planted. Yields were considerably below last year especially in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Production in North Dakota, the most important State, was 77.6 million bushels--29 percent less than in 1958 but 37 percent above average. The yield of 20.0 bushels was 8.0 bushels below last year. Hot, dry weather at filling time was largely responsible for the lower yield.

In the Western region growing conditions generally were favorable, and production was slightly above last year. The California crop at 68.5 million bushels was slightly above 1958 and 13 percent above average. The Montana crop at 52.2 million bushels was about the same as last year but more than twice average. The acreage planted to barley in Montana has trended upward for many years.

RYE: Production of rye in 1959 is estimated at 21.5 million bushels, 10.6 million bushels less than the relatively large 1958 crop and 1.0 million bushels below average. The rather sharp decrease in production is due to less acreage for harvest and lower yields. Yield is indicated at 15.1 bushels per acre compared with the record 18.2 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 13.2 bushels per acre.

An estimated 4.1 million acres were seeded to rye for the 1959 crop, 8 percent below 1958. About 35 percent of the rye acreage seeded was harvested for grain in 1959 compared with 40 percent in 1958. Most of the acreage diverted from grain production was utilized for pasture, hay, cover crop, or plowed under for green manure.

Almost 60 percent of the 1959 crop was produced in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Washington. Production in these States is down 42 percent from last year with Illinois showing the only increase. Production in North Dakota and South Dakota, usually the largest rye producing States, was down 56 and 72 percent, respectively, from last year. Production increases are shown in only 10 of the remaining rye producing States.

The decrease in 1959 rye production largely reflects the unfavorable planting and growing season in the Dakotas as dry weather during and following seeding plagued the crop. Nearly three-fourths of the total crop reduction from last year occurred in these States. Seedings were made under rather favorable conditions in the remainder of the rye producing States. Reverses were experienced during the growing and harvesting season in a few States but conditions were generally good.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat in the United States in 1959 is estimated at 1,368,000 bushels. This is 23 percent less than the 1958 production and 59 percent below the 10-year average. The production decline from a year earlier is due to both decreased acreage and yield. Planted acreage is estimated at 100,000 acres, while harvested acreage is estimated at 79,000 acres. This is a 19 percent decrease in harvested acres from 1958 and a 58 percent decline from the 10-year average. The decline in acreage continues the downward trend that began in 1948. The yield for the 1959 crop is estimated at 17.3 bushels per acre. This compares with 18.2 bushels in 1958 and 18.0 bushels for the 10-year average.

Spring and early summer weather was favorable for planting other spring crops and little need developed for planting buckwheat as an emergency crop. Demand for buckwheat is declining which was another contributing factor to the reduced planted acreage. Weather at harvest time in Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York was unfavorable, delaying harvest and causing reduced yields and some acreage loss.

RICE: The 1959 production of rice is estimated at 53.1 million equivalent 100-pound bags of rough rice. This production is 20 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. The larger production this year was due to both higher yields and larger harvested acreage with the latter accounting for about two-thirds of the increase. The seeded acreage, at 1.6 million, moved up rather sharply due primarily to the discontinuance of the Acreage Reserve Program. The yield at 3,349 pounds reached a new record high.

Rice was harvested from 1,586,100 acres, 12 percent above last year but 15 percent below average and 38 percent below the record high acreage harvested in 1954. The acreage abandoned is estimated at 1.3 percent, the smallest since 1955, with acreage removed to comply with allotments accounting for more than half of the abandonment.

Production in the Southern area--Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas--totaled 40.0 million bags, about 20 percent above last year's production. Record high yields per acre were estimated for Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Weather was favorable for seeding and little re-planting was necessary. Heavy rains received with hurricane Debra caused some damage to the crop in Texas and Louisiana in late August. Rains and winds in late September and early October caused some lodging and retarded harvest over the Southern area. However, the crop season was generally very good and harvest was virtually complete by November 1.

In California, production is estimated at 13.1 million bags, 18 percent above the 1958 crop. The yield of 4,600 pounds per acre is 150 pounds above the previous record set last year. Following a good growing season, harvest conditions were almost ideal. Dry, warm, windy weather helped reduce field moisture and harvest was completed in record time. The quality of the crop was excellent.

COTTON: A 1959 cotton crop of 14,701,000 bales is estimated, based on information to December 1. This compares with 11,512,000 bales in 1958 and the 1948-57 average of 14,046,000 bales.

The acreage planted in 1959 is estimated at 15,803,000 acres, 28 percent more than the 12,379,000 acres planted in 1958. The acreage harvested is indicated at 15,164,000 acres with abandonment, including acreage removed for compliance, placed at 4.0 percent. A total of 11,849,000 acres was harvested in 1958.

The sharp increase in the 1959 planted acreage was due primarily to discontinuing the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve at the end of the 1958 season and bringing into operation for the first time the choice A and B plans.

Around 5 million acres of the 1958 upland cotton allotment of 17.6 million acres was in the Acreage Reserve portion of the Soil Bank. The 1959 program provided for an initial upland allotment of 16.3 million acres with growers allowed to elect either plan A or B. Under choice A, growers could plant their initial allotment with prices supported by Government purchase at 80 percent of parity. Plan B permitted an increase of up to 40 percent in initial allotments with prices supported by Government loan at 65 percent of parity.

Growers electing the B plan accounted for about 8 percent of all farms with cotton allotments but had 2.6 million acres, or 16 percent of the total initial allotments. The 40 percent increase in initial allotments for B growers stepped up their allotments to 3.6 million acres, an increase of around 1 million acres.

Participation in the B plan was the heaviest in Far Western States, especially California, and in Missouri; moderately heavy in Delta areas of the Mississippi River, and in parts of Texas; and mostly very light in South-eastern States. Generally, States with the highest percentage participation in the 1959 B plan had the smallest percent of their 1958 acreage in the Soil Bank Reserve.

Participation in the Conservation Reserve increased sharply in 1959 and included around one-half million acres of cotton allotments. In addition there was considerable underplanting of allotments in Southeastern States, non-Delta areas of Central States, and in parts of Texas and Oklahoma. In States and areas with the largest percent participation in Plan B, allotments were mostly planted in full.

For the United States, the yield per acre of 465 pounds was practically the same as last year's record high of 466 pounds and compares with the 10-year average of 329 pounds. Record yields are estimated in Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and California with above average yields in most other States.

In Southeastern States, the entire season was mostly on the wet side, especially in South Carolina and Georgia, with frequent fall rains delaying harvest, lowering quality, and reducing yields per acre in many areas. While rainfall in Central States was excessive at times, normal weather with periods without rains tended to prevail. The set of bolls was exceptionally good, and despite some boll rot caused by rainy weather in late August and early September, very good yields were harvested. This was in sharp contrast to the previous two seasons when late crops and continuous rains caused sizeable losses.

In Texas, planting was delayed by wet soils in the Lower Valley but was generally early in other areas. Hail and rain, however, caused extensive damage in some high plains areas. Soil moisture continued favorable throughout the season except in some dry land areas of northwest Texas. Although the yield per acre for the State was 46 pounds less than the 1958 record high, it was considerably above average. The season was good in California and New Mexico, while rains, high humidity, and insects caused some damage in Arizona.

For the United States 91.5 percent of the crop was estimated as ginned to December 1, compared with 89.3 percent a year earlier, and the 5-year average of 87.3 percent.

If the crop turns out as estimated as of December 1, the difference between the forecast for any month during the season--August through November--and actual production would be less than one percent, and the smallest of record.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay this year totaled nearly 113 million tons--7 percent less than last year's record-large crop but 5 percent above average. The yield of 1.62 tons per acre was a little less than the record of 1.67 tons last year. The 10-year average yield is 1.45 tons per acre. Acres harvested in 1959 totaled 69.4 million compared with 73.0 million in 1958 and the average of 74.1 million acres.

Varied conditions prevailed during the growing season, but as a whole the year was favorable for hay growth. Quality and yields were generally good, especially first cuttings. Winter damage was more severe than usual in some northern States, but adequate spring moisture partially offset these losses and most hays made an excellent early growth. Yields in North Dakota, and some of the western States were below average due to dry

weather during the summer months. Harvest was often slowed by scattered intermittent rains, but weather during the harvest season was generally favorable even though hay in some areas was damaged while curing.

Production by kinds in million tons follows: Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, 64.7; clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses, 22.1; lespedeza, 4.4; Soybean, cowpea, and peanut, 1.1; grain hay, 4.4; wild hay, 8.9; and all other, 7.1. Production of the various kinds were all below last year and with the exception of alfalfa, below average. Production of alfalfa this year was down 4 percent from 1958 but 28 percent above average.

The North Central Region harvested 58.5 million tons of hay--52 percent of the U.S. production. Production in this region was 8 percent less than in 1958 but 4 percent above average. Hay crops in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, South Central, and Western regions were below last year but above average.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is placed at 64.7 million tons, down 4 percent from last year, but 28 percent above average. Alfalfa comprised about 57 percent of the total hay crop. Alfalfa production declined from 1958 in all regions, and tonnage dipped slightly below average in Indiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Other States were above average except Mississippi which was average. In the important North-Central Region, sharply increased production over 1958 in Michigan and Wisconsin and a smaller increase in Illinois were not enough to offset sharp drops in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and smaller declines in other States of this region. Lack of adequate moisture during the month of June in most areas reduced yields of second and third cuttings. In the Dakotas drought conditions were more severe, lowering the yields sharply. Winter damage to new seedings and heaving of older stands in Ohio and Indiana cut back alfalfa production.

Clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures are estimated at 22.1 million tons--9 percent less than 1958 and 15 percent below average. Production this year in all regions was below last year. In the North Central States, where about 50 percent of the clover-timothy hay is produced, this year's production was about 22 percent below average. Production in the South Central States was down 12 percent from 1958 but 46 percent above average. Above average acreage was cut in all States of the region.

Lespedeza hay totaled 4.4 million tons, down 27 percent from last year and 22 percent below average. Production in Missouri this year is about 40 percent of last year and one-half of average. Late freezes and dry weather in June and July resulted in a near failure of the crop in many areas. Weather in the major producing sections of the South Atlantic and South Central Regions was more favorable than in Missouri but production declined moderately from last year and the 10-year average.

Grain hay production at 4.4 million tons compares with 5.1 million tons last year and the average of 4.7 million tons. Production in the West North Central States is up from last year. The need for more grain hay was most pronounced in the Dakotas as other kinds of hay were reduced by the drought. Production in California, the leading State,

dropped more than one-fourth, as volunteer and wild oat acreage was sharply reduced from the high level of last year because of hot, dry weather.

Production of soybean, cowpea and peanut hay is estimated at 1.1 million tons compared with 1.4 million tons in 1958 and the average production of 2.2 million tons. Harvested acreage of soybean, cowpea, and peanut hay were below last year and well below average.

Wild hay production at 8.9 million tons compares with 10.5 million tons in 1958 and the average of 10.9 million tons. Acreage harvested this year was down 2 percent from 1958 and 16 percent below average, hence the drop in production this year is attributed largely to lower yields in the Western States because of drought conditions.

SORGHUMS: Production of sorghum grain is estimated at 579 million bushels, the third successive crop of over one-half billion bushels. While yields per acre were at an all time high the slightly smaller acreage harvested resulted in a total crop about 5 percent below the 1958 record.

Weather conditions were generally very favorable during the growing and harvesting seasons, particularly in the major Great Plains areas where the bulk of the crop is produced. Also important in the production of record yields was the increased use of hybrid seed as well as the larger than usual acreage grown on irrigated land.

The 37.2 bushel yield exceeded the previous record in 1958 by 0.6 bushel and the 10-year average by 16.4 bushels.

Acreage for harvest of grain is placed at 15.6 million, down 7 percent from 1958, but 59 percent above average. Most of the decline in sorghum grain acreage was in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado.

Acreage planted to sorghums for all purposes totaled 19.9 million acres, 6 percent below 1958. Abandonment of planted acreage was unusually small reflecting the favorable growing season.

The acreage cut for silage was 8 percent below 1958 and the smallest since 1953. Silage yields averaged 8.75 tons per acre, only slightly below last year's record. Total silage produced at 10.5 million tons was 13 percent below 1958 but 49 percent above average.

Acreage of sorghums utilized for forage including that pastured was up slightly from 1958 but was the second smallest of record. The relatively smaller sorghum acreage used for forage reflects the good growing season and the ample supplies of other roughages and late pastures in most areas.

Record yields per acre were grown in Texas and Oklahoma at 38 and 27 bushels, respectively, while the Kansas yield of 33 bushels tied the 1958 record. The early crop in south Texas got a late start but planting conditions were mostly favorable in the plains areas of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska. Timely rains were received during the

growing season although dry periods in late summer resulted in greater variability in yields than during the previous 2 years. The extra yielding ability of hybrid sorghums has been an important factor in the high level of sorghum grain yield the past two years.

Sorghum sirup acreage declined to the lowest level of record but yields averaged a new record high of 84.4 gallons per acre. The total production was 2.5 million gallons, 17 percent below 1958 and 24 percent below average.

POPCORN: The 1959 popcorn production in the 17 producing States is estimated at 283 million pounds, 45 percent below the 1958 record crop of 513 million pounds. The 1959 production is 4 percent above the 10-year average production of 273 million pounds. Approximately 147,000 acres of popcorn were harvested in 1959 or 39 percent less than the 241,000 acres harvested in 1958 and 9 percent below the 10-year average of 162,000 acres. Acreage losses in 1959 were relatively low for the Nation as a whole and were about 4.2 percent of the planted acreage, compared with 6.6 percent in 1958.

The 1959 yield per acre of popcorn for all producing States averaged 1,920 pounds per acre compared with 2,128 pounds in 1958 and the 1948-57 average of 1,675 pounds. While the 1959 yield per acre for the Nation was the second highest in over 40 years, yields by States were almost uniformly below those in 1958. Yields per harvested acre in major producing States of the Corn Belt were generally below 1958 except in Iowa where the yield for both years was 2,000 pounds per acre.

The harvest season was prolonged in some States due to adverse weather in October and later. As of November 1 growers reported that approximately 80 percent of the 1959 crop had been harvested. This compares with 90 percent as of November 1 last year and about 50 percent as of the same date in 1957. Quality of the crop is reported generally good in most areas but hardly up to the uniformly good to excellent crop harvested in 1958. According to reports from processors, growers, and others, Indiana was the leading popcorn producing State in 1959 with nearly 62 million pounds compared with nearly 98 million pounds in 1958. Dry weather in late June to about mid-August hurt the crop while it was in the tasseling stage, as evidenced by the yields per acre this year which averaged only 2,000 pounds compared with 2,500 pounds in 1958. Illinois was the second largest producing State in 1959 with nearly 43 million pounds compared with nearly 64 million pounds last year. The crop was good in northern areas but damaged by dry weather in the southeast. In third place was Ohio with 39 million pounds compared with 54 million pounds in 1958, followed closely by Iowa with only 38 million pounds, 40 percent of the 94 million pounds harvested in 1958. Dry weather retarded development in westcentral and northwest Iowa. Kentucky ranked next with about 30 million pounds or about one-half the 58 million pounds harvested last year.

Production in the "other States" group (see table for States included) was nearly 11 million pounds, about a third as much as the 28 million pounds produced in these States in 1958. Colorado and Alabama were the most important producing States in the "other States" group followed by Maryland and Tennessee.

Reports from growers indicate that a slightly larger proportion of the crop was white corn than in 1958--about a fifth of the crop in 1959.

Iowa, Ohio, and Nebraska were the principal white popcorn producing States with sizeable quantities also produced in Indiana.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans which totaled 18,212,000 bags (100 pounds, clean basis) in 1959 is the fifth largest of record, but 5 percent less than the 19,175,000 bags produced last year. While the acreage harvested was down some from last year, and below average, the yield of 1,233 pounds per acre was the highest of record. The previous high was 1,210 pounds in 1956.

The 1,557,000 acres planted was 6 percent smaller than the 1,655,000 acres in 1958. The 1948-57 average is 1,601,000 acres. Dry soil conditions over much of the Western producing areas and increased competition from other crops reduced the planting of dry beans. Increases in Michigan, Nebraska, and Idaho, were not enough to overcome important reductions in New York, Colorado, Washington, and California. The 1,477,000 acres harvested compares with 1,611,000 acres in 1958 and the average of 1,521,000 acres. Abandonment amounted to 5.1 percent in 1959 and 2.1 percent in 1958.

Production of dry beans by classes shows that Pea beans (Navy) continued to be the leading variety in 1959 by a wide margin--nearly one-third of the total production. The estimated production of Pea beans of 5,778,000 bags was up 13 percent from last year. Michigan production accounted for 5,612,000 bags of Pea beans. Pinto beans were in second place with 4,259,000 bags produced. The crop was 13 percent smaller than last year with fewer Pintos grown in all producing States except Nebraska. Red Kidney beans replaced Small Red beans in fourth place in 1959. Fewer Small Red beans were produced in Washington, Idaho, and California this year.

In the Northeast bean area, Michigan had record yield and production in 1959. The crop was planted under ideal conditions and the growing season was highly favorable. Continued wet weather after mid-September caused shattering of beans. Dockage was high and some acreage was not worth harvesting. In New York, below normal rainfall resulted in dry soil conditions which hurt development of beans. Locally heavy rains in late August were beneficial but high temperatures in September and dry soil conditions pushed the maturity of beans and reduced the late set of pods. Rains during harvest along with warm weather caused considerable sprouting and other damage to unthreshed beans.

Production of dry beans in the Northwest area was placed at 5,951,000 bags, down 8 percent from last year. Only Nebraska increased production this year. In Washington a 31 percent reduction in production resulted from a 22 percent decline in the acreage harvested and a below average yield per acre. Production in Montana was down 13 percent, Idaho 4 percent, and Wyoming 10 percent. Rainy weather at harvest generally reduced quality rather than the quantity of beans in the Northwest.

In the Pinto area of the Southwest, production of dry beans was below last year. In Colorado the irrigated acreage produced an excellent crop but many of the non-irrigated yields were low due to limited moisture supplies. The yield per acre was below average in Colorado and Utah but above average in Arizona and New Mexico.

In California the production was down 9 percent because the acreage declined about the same amount. The average yield of 1,393 pounds per acre was slightly above last year and a near record high. The yield was

higher only in 1953, 1954 and 1956. The season was generally favorable for beans and there was some increase in the acreage of high yielding varieties, namely Baby Limas and Small Whites. The damaging effects of hot summer weather were reflected in some yields, particularly late varieties. Large Lima yields were affected by the unusually heavy clean-out due to excessive worm damage and water stains resulting from late irrigation. Production of Baby Limas held up better than expected and yields were above last year. Yields of Pinks, Small Reds, and Garbanzos were below even the rather poor 1958 average.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas (excluding Austrian Peas) in 1959 was 4,375,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis), 76 percent larger than the 1958 crop of 2,491,000 bags and 37 percent above average. Production increased for all classes this year. The largest class, Alaskas and other smooth green peas, totaled 2,718,000 bags compared with 1,436,000 bags in 1958. Canadas and other smooth white and yellow variety production was 889,000 bags, 348,000 above 1958 production of 541,000 bags. "Other kinds" of peas, which are mainly wrinkled peas for seed, amounted to 768,000 bags, 49 percent above the 1958 crop of 514,000 bags. The 1959 average yield of all dry peas in the U. S. was a record high 1,458 pounds per acre. This compares with the 1958 yield of 1,221 pounds, the 10-year average of 1,145 pounds and is 98 pounds higher than the previous record established in 1956.

In 1959, planted acreage was 318,000 acres, 39 percent above the 228,000 acres the previous year and slightly higher than the 10-year average of 304,000 acres. Harvested acreage in 1959 totaled 300,000 acres, 96,000 acres more than in 1958 and 7 percent above the average of 281,000 acres.

Washington and North Idaho produce the bulk of the dry pea crop in the U. S. The planting season in these areas was wet and cool and late planted acreage in North Idaho was damaged by hot weather in July. Even so, the majority of the acreage matured well and harvest conditions were good. In Washington, the season was ideal in most sections with no burning temperatures occurring during the main bloom period. Because of the generally good conditions, yields were a record high for these two main dry pea producing States. Production in 1959 was higher than in 1958 for all States with the exception of Colorado where water was short and much less acreage was planted.

COWPEAS: Production of dry cowpeas is estimated at 1,729,000 bushels this year compared with 1,561,000 bushels in 1958. Increased production was due primarily to an increase in acreage, since yield per acre was off slightly. Yields averaged 7.5 bushels per acre compared to 7.6 bushels last year. Although the production of dry cowpeas is the highest since 1955, it is still the sixth smallest crop since records were started in 1924.

Acreage of cowpeas for all purposes is estimated at 739,000 acres--down 7 percent from last year and lowest in the 36 years of record. The acreage for hay and for other purposes, which includes peas harvested green, grazed, plowed under, and abandoned, is also at the lowest level since records began.

The season was generally favorable in the South, where most of the cowpeas are grown, and accounts for the relatively good yield of cowpeas for peas and also for the low acreage of hay. With the good season, growers had little need for cowpea hay as there were ample supplies of more favored kinds of hay.

PEANUTS: The 1959 production of picked and threshed peanuts is estimated at 1,602 million pounds, about 13 percent below last year's production of 1,836 million pounds and $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent below the 1948-57 average. This is a little more than 3 percent below the November 1 estimate as lower yield prospects in the Virginia-Carolina area more than offset increases in Georgia and Oklahoma.

An estimated 1,461,000 acres of peanuts were picked and threshed in 1959. This is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent lower than estimated in August and compares with 1,523,000 acres in 1958 and the 1948-57 average of 1,873,000 acres. The average yield per acre of 1,097 pounds is 108 pounds below last year's record yield of 1,205 pounds. Except for 1958, 1956 is the only other year when a higher yield was obtained. Oklahoma is the only State where a yield above 1958 is in prospect.

In the Virginia-Carolina area peanut production is estimated at 481 million pounds, a drop of 9 percent from the November 1 estimate and 13 percent below last year. Digging of the crop generally started a little earlier than usual but continued rainy weather retarded harvesting operations and digging had to be delayed in many fields that were ready for harvest. When digging was resumed, losses from the wet weather became apparent. While damage from adverse weather at first was thought to be light, yield prospects continued to decline as threshing progressed. Yields have been extremely variable this year, reports from growers ranging from around 800 pounds to 3,000 pounds per acre.

In the Southeast area the estimated production at 772 million pounds is up only slightly from a month ago. At this level the crop in this area is 15 percent below last year and 8 percent below average. Prospects in this area during the growing season were generally excellent although the weather was a little too wet in Florida and some sections of Alabama. Adverse weather beginning at harvest time hurt quality and cut yields to some extent. The fact that many late peanuts were in stacks rather than in windrows kept losses to a minimum. Marketing of the crop is virtually complete in this area.

In the Southwest area, Oklahoma is completing harvest of one of the best peanut crops in the history of the State. This, with an exceptionally good crop in Texas, indicates a production of 350 million pounds of peanuts in this area. Although this is 6 percent below 1958 it is 16 percent above the average production for the years 1948 through 1957.

Moisture supplies were generally plentiful at planting time and got the crop off to a good start. Weather continued favorable during most of the growing season although on the dry side in late July and in August in Texas. Late August rains overcame the effects of the earlier dry weather and weather remained favorable until harvest time. Harvest was brought to a virtual standstill at times by heavy rains but the crop escaped without material damage and harvest resumed the last half of October and progressed with but few interruptions through November. Only a few peanuts remained to be harvested in early December.

VELVETBEANS: Velvetbeans, a forage crop grown only in the deep South, continues to decline in popularity. Planted acreage in 1959, most of which is interplanted with corn, is estimated at 148,000 acres, down 7 percent from 1958 and the lowest acreage since estimates were started in 1924. Velvetbean acreage reached a peak in 1940 when nearly two and one-half million acres were planted, but has declined in most years since that time.

Production of velvetbeans in the hull, whether grazed or otherwise harvested, is estimated at 71,000 tons. This compares with 76,000 tons last year and is the second lowest production of record. The season was favorable for the growth and development of the crop. The yield of 959 pounds per acre is slightly above the previous record of 956 pounds per acre produced from the 1958 crop.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed in 1959 of 22.7 million bushels was more than a third below the previous year and the average. The yield per harvested acre of 7.3 bushels equalled the second lowest yield since 1936 and was sharply below the near record yield in 1958. The Dakotas and Minnesota accounted for 88 percent of the U. S. crop with North Dakota producing one-half of the Nation's total.

Growers reduced their planted acreage 12 percent from the previous year and the 3.5 million seeded acres were 30 percent below average. Abandonment was sharply above a year earlier leaving 3.1 million acres harvested, a 17 percent reduction from 1958. All major producing States harvested smaller acreages than last year as Iowa, Texas, and Arizona were the only States showing an increase.

Seeding of this year's crop was underway at an early date and progressed rapidly until slowed by May rains. A considerable acreage of flax was seeded late following welcome moisture during late May and early June. An unseasonal heavy frost in late May severely damaged some early seeded acreage. Much of the South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana acreage encountered soil moisture deficiencies early in the season with more than a tenth of the acreage lost in the Dakotas and more than a fifth abandoned in Montana. Excessive high temperatures during July and August caught much of the acreage at blossom time and further reduced yields. Harvest of early flax was completed under favorable weather conditions but a significant acreage of late flax in North Dakota along the Canadian border caught by snow and cold weather is still in the field.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco in 1959 is estimated at 1,800 million pounds, nearly 4 percent above 1958 but 14 percent below the 1948-57 average. Except for 1957 and 1958, this year's crop is the smallest since 1943.

In most areas this season, crops got off to an early start. Plant supplies were generally adequate and weather during the early season was favorable. In Georgia and Florida, however, excessive rain during late May damaged the fluecured crop to some extent, but generally favorable conditions the remainder of the season resulted in good recovery and near record-high yields. The North and South Carolina border belt experienced a generally favorable season. Severely dry conditions developed during June in the

eastern belt of North Carolina and in the middle and old belts of that State and Virginia. These drought conditions were followed by excessive rainfall in July and abnormally high temperatures later in the growing season, all of which materially reduced the production potential. Areas producing burley, Maryland, dark types, and cigar types generally had favorable growing seasons. However, curing conditions for stalk-cut types were not altogether favorable as hot and humid weather during late August and early September caused considerable pole sweat and houseburn.

The expected average yield per acre this season of all types combined is 1,560 pounds, the third highest of record, surpassed by 1,611 pounds last year and 1,596 pounds in 1956.

The total acreage of all types of tobacco harvested in 1959 is estimated at 1,153,800 acres. While this acreage is 7 percent above 1958, it is 26 percent below the 10-year average and, excepting 1957 and 1958, the lowest since 1911. All principal types were under quotas this year except Maryland, Pennsylvania seedleaf, and cigar wrapper. Since allotments were at essentially the same level as a year earlier, the increase in acreage over 1958 was largely due to the discontinuance of the Acreage Reserve Program. There was, however, a small acreage of tobacco allotment in the Conservation Reserve this year.

Flue-cured production totaled about 1,079 million pounds, compared with 1,081 million pounds in 1958 and the 10-year average of 1,275 million pounds. Since 1943, only the 975-million pound crop of 1957 was lower than estimated production this year. The average yield is placed at 1,550 pounds per acre and compares with the record-high of 1,691 pounds in 1958 and the 10-year average of 1,337 pounds per acre.

Acreage of flue-cured types harvested amounted to 696,300 -- 252,000 acres of type 11, 224,000 of type 12, 137,000 of type 13, and 83,300 of type 14. Harvested acreage this year is 9 percent above 1958 but 27 percent below the average. In the last quarter century, only 1957 and 1958 had lower acreage.

A half-billion pound burley crop is estimated. Production at this level is 7 percent higher than 1958 but 11 percent below the 10-year average. A record-high average yield of 1,660 pounds per acre is expected. This compares with last year's yield of 1,567 pounds and the average of 1,430 pounds. Burley growers cut an estimated 301,200 acres this year. Last year, about 297,100 acres were cut. The 10-year average is 397,490 acres.

Maryland, type 32, production is placed at 33.2 million pounds, or 7 percent above revised 1958 production of 30.9 million pounds. Average annual production for the 1948-57 period is 38.9 million pounds. Reports from growers indicate that a yield of about 875 pounds per acre is expected from the 1959 crop. The revised 1958 yield is 910 pounds and the 10-year average is 829 pounds per acre. Maryland acreage, estimated at 38,000 acres, is 4,000 above 1958 but about 9,000 acres below the average.

Estimated production of fire-cured tobacco, at 52.5 million pounds, is 21 percent above last year's production of 43.3 million pounds (the lowest of record) but 15 percent below average. Indicated at 1,493 pounds, the average yield is 105 pounds per acre higher than last year's and only 5 pounds short of the all-time high of 1,501 pounds set in 1956. The fire-cured crop was harvested from 35,100 acres this season. This compares with last year's record-low of 31,100 acres and the 10-year average of 50,470 acres.

The weight of the dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is estimated at 22.0 million pounds, 22 percent above 1958 but still the second smallest crop since records for these types were begun in 1919. Average production is 31.3 million pounds. The indicated average yield of 1,436 pounds per acre this season is second only to the 1,514-pound average of 1956 for record-high honors. Around 15,300 acres of dark air-cured were harvested this year. This is a 7 percent increase over 1958 but is the second lowest of record. The average is close to 26,000 acres.

Cigar filler production is placed at 60 million pounds, 13 percent higher than the previous year and 7 percent higher than the average. At 1,728 pounds per acre, the highest yield of record is expected. Filler acreage is estimated at 34,900 -- about 6 percent above 1958 but around 4 percent below the average.

Production from cigar binder types is indicated at 33.9 million pounds -- 8.5 million pounds in Connecticut Valley and 25.4 million in Wisconsin. Binder production a year earlier totaled 27.3 million pounds. The 10-year average stands at 48.2 million pounds. Yield-wise, a record-high 1,783 pounds per acre is estimated. At 19,000 acres, this year's harvested acreage compares with 15,900 in 1958 and with the average of slightly over 30,000 acres.

The cigar wrapper estimate is placed at 18.6 million pounds -- 10.9 million pounds in the Connecticut Valley and 7.7 million in the Georgia-Florida area. Poundage at this level compares with 16.6 million produced in 1958 and the record-high 18.9 million produced in 1957. Production averaged about 16.0 million during the 1948-57 period. An average yield of 1,350 pounds per acre is indicated, second only to 1,442 pounds in 1957 as the all-time high. The crop was harvested from about 13,800 acres this season -- 8,100 in the Connecticut Valley and 5,700 in the Georgia-Florida belt. Harvested acreage amounted to about 12,900 acres in 1958 while the average is about 13,600.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn in 1959 is estimated at 29,700 tons, 8 percent less than the 1958 crop of 32,300 tons and compares with the 1948-57 average of 33,650 tons. The 1959 yield per acre of 354 pounds is 10 pounds more than in 1958 and 94 pounds above average. Weather during the growing and harvesting seasons was generally favorable and quality of the 1959 crop was generally good in all areas.

The 1959 planted acreage is estimated at 184,200 acres, 18 percent less than in 1958. Abandonment of planted acreage was comparatively light, averaging 8.8 percent. The 1959 harvested acreage, estimated at 168,000 acres, compares with 188,400 acres in 1958 and the 1948-57 average of 257,000 acres.

Production is estimated at 300 tons in Illinois and 500 tons in Kansas. In Oklahoma the harvested acreage was down 23 percent from last year with production placed at 9,500 tons. The acreage in the standard broomcorn producing area around Lindsay held up fairly well but dropped considerably in the dwarf-producing western areas of the State. Yields were good in Texas but the harvested acreage was down to 30,000 acres with production indicated at 5,600 tons.

In Colorado, abandonment was comparatively light this year and very heavy in 1958 when only 40,000 acres were harvested. Production this year on the 48,000 acres harvested is estimated at 6,500 tons compared with 4,600 tons produced in 1958. In New Mexico, production of 7,300 tons this year compares with 7,900 tons in 1958.

MUNG BEANS: Mung bean growers in Oklahoma reduced their 1959 plantings to 24,000 acres, 69 percent of the 35,000 acres planted in 1958. Growers harvested 12,000 acres in 1959 or only 44 percent of the 27,000 acres harvested in 1958. A larger than usual proportion of the planted acreage was plowed under for soil improvement, used for hay, or pastured, due to the relatively low market price of mung beans.

Late September and early October rains caused some loss of beans due to shattering and germination in pods. This reduced yield per acre to 325 pounds per acre in 1959 compared with the relatively high yield of 550 pounds per acre in 1958. Production of mung beans in Oklahoma was 3,900,000 pounds in 1959 compared with 14,850,000 pounds in 1958. Because of relatively low prices some growers intend to utilize some of their mung beans for livestock feed.

HOPS: The 1959 production of hops totaled 53,600,000 pounds, 11 percent greater than both last year and average. Included in this total production are 1,384,000 pounds in Idaho and Washington which were not harvested because of economic conditions. Total U.S. production was the highest since 1952, while in Washington and Idaho the 1959 crop was the largest of record. California had favorable weather for both growth and harvest of the crop. The dry winter and spring checked downy mildew which had caused severe damage during the three preceding seasons. In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho the growing season was generally favorable and Early Clusters were harvested without difficulty, but fall rains hampered harvest of Late Clusters.

APPLES: The U.S. 1959 commercial production is estimated at 118.2 million bushels, 7 percent smaller than last year, but 9 percent above average. In all areas production is down from last year--15 percent in the Western States, 3 percent in the Central States, and 1 percent in the Eastern States. Only the Western crop is below average. The quantity of fruit not utilized on account of economic conditions is estimated at 1.56 million bushels, virtually all of which occurred in the Eastern States.

Production of winter varieties is estimated at 100.8 million bushels, 8 percent below last year but 12 percent above average. The production of fall varieties, estimated at 12.5 million bushels, is 1 percent greater than in 1958 but still 7 percent under average. The crop of summer apples, which has already been marketed, was practically the same as last year at nearly 5 million bushels. This is 5 percent below average.

In the East, bloom was generally heavy and the set good except on some varieties, notably Baldwins in New England and Winesaps in the Piedmont counties of Virginia. Early season weather was generally favorable for the crop in New England and the Hudson Valley of New York, although there was severe damage locally from hail during July in the Hudson Valley and during August in Rhode Island. In both New England and the Hudson Valley growers delayed starting harvest of McIntosh as much as possible, waiting for better color. Good to excellent color did develop, but with the delay in harvest and warmer weather there was a heavy drop of this variety in many orchards. The Lake Ontario area of Western New York suffered from a long dry spell which resulted in poor sizing. In Virginia there was also some loss of size on early varieties because of insufficient moisture. Rains during late September and October helped sizing of late varieties which more than offset the heavier than usual drop and production exceeded earlier expectations. Market conditions and over maturity discouraged salvage operations of drops in the Eastern States.

In the Central States the bloom was generally heavy but the set was frequently light. There was scattered hail damage during June in Ohio and Indiana and during August in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Dry weather hurt sizing of early varieties in Ohio and Indiana. Practically all of the major fruit areas of Michigan were affected by drought the first half of July. Improved moisture supplies in August helped the sizing of the Michigan crop, but this was partially offset by damage from extreme heat. Hot dry weather during September retarded coloring of the Michigan, Ohio and Indiana crops, and all three of these States, as well as northern and western Illinois, experienced a heavy September drop. Coloring of late varieties improved with cooler weather, but this did not come in time for some of the Jonathans and McIntosh in southwest Michigan. The Michigan crop turned out slightly lower than expected, especially in the important Peach Ridge area in the west central portion of the State.

In Washington the bloom was short and the set was extremely variable because of low temperature in late April and early May. In both Washington and Oregon growing conditions were generally favorable, quality and sizes were good, and harvest was virtually completed by November 1. In California the set was good, but the Gravenstein crop in the Sebastopol district turned out below expectations because of small sizes and sunburn damages as a result of drought. September rains followed by cooler weather benefitted late varieties in the main apple areas of California.

PEACHES: The 1959 peach crop totaled 73.8 million bushels, 4 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone peaches, used mostly for canning, production totaled 48.4 million bushels compared with 50 million bushels in 1958 and the average of 39.3 million bushels. Compared with last year, production was greater in California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina. In Washington and Texas, production was the same, but in all other States a smaller crop was produced in 1959.

California produced 38.5 million bushels, or 52 percent of the national crop, compared with 46 percent last year, and the average of 54 percent. The Clingstone crop of 25.4 million bushels was second to the 1956 record of 27.1 million bushels, and was 21 percent larger than in 1958. Production does not include quantities eliminated through a "green drop" program put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order for California Clingstone peaches. Production of California Freestones was 13.2 million bushels, 15 percent greater than last year and 20 percent above average. Both Clingstone and Freestone peaches came through the mild winter in good condition, had favorable weather during bloom, and set a heavy crop of fruit. However, the heavy set together with hot weather hurt sizing of the peaches. Harvest was early since the peaches matured rapidly.

Production in the 9 Southern States totaled 14.6 million bushels, 7 percent less than in 1958 but sharply above the 9.3 million bushels average. Most varieties of peach trees had more than the required number of chilling hours last winter. In general, frost damage was light, trees showed a good set, and rather heavy thinning was required. Dry weather in late June threatened sizes in North and South Carolina but July rains eased the situation.

All North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States produced fewer peaches than in 1958. The Middle Atlantic States (Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) had a heavy set of fruit. Dry weather during June and early July hurt sizing in many areas, but subsequent rains helped overcome part of this. Hot weather in August brought on rapid ripening of the crop throughout the area. Production for the Middle Atlantic States totaled 8 million bushels, 1 million less than last year but well above the 6.7 million bushels average. New York and the New England States had some winter injury to buds. Bloom was light in most areas of New York, particularly on late varieties in Niagara county. New England had ample rainfall during the season, but the Niagara county area of New York got quite dry during July. Even though production in these northeastern States was down considerably from last year it was near average.

Production in the North Central States was 5.4 million bushels, 15 percent below last year, and 9 percent below average. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois suffered winter damage, although in the important commercial areas of southern Indiana and southern Illinois the losses were not great. Winter injury in Michigan was relatively light. The North Central States had a generally favorable growing season, although hot weather hastened maturity of many varieties.

Most western States had a better crop than in 1958. Idaho was the only State showing a decline from last year. In Washington and Oregon the crop matured later than usual but in the other States harvest was generally earlier. Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah peaches were hurt by spring frosts; but subsequent weather enabled the trees to develop good tonnage.

PEARS: The Nation's 1959 pear production is estimated at nearly 31.1 million bushels, 8 percent more than in 1958 and 5 percent above average. The total pear crop in the three Pacific Coast States was 27.5 million

bushels (669,750 tons), 12 percent above last year and 6 percent greater than average. Production in the rest of the United States, 3.6 million bushels, was 17 percent less than in 1958 and 3 percent below average.

Bartlett pear production in the Pacific Coast States amounted to 20.9 million bushels (507,250 tons), 14 percent above last year and 9 percent over average. Pacific Coast Bartletts usually account for about 90 percent of the Nation's processed pear tonnage. California had very favorable weather during the bloom period, the set of fruit was extremely heavy in the Sacramento district and good in all other districts, and the resulting production was the largest of record. The Washington crop was reduced by frosts during the blossom season, and by cool wet weather just prior to maturity, which affected sizing. Tree loss from "pear decline" was also the worst in 7 years. In Oregon, the set was good but the sizing of the Medford crop was affected by excessive summer heat. The Hood River area escaped the July heat wave.

Production of fall and winter pears in the three Pacific Coast States amounted to 6.57 million bushels (162,500 tons), 6 percent above 1958 but 2 percent under average. In Oregon, Bosc failed to pollinate properly. Like Bartletts, the fall and winter pears in the Medford area suffered from extreme summer heat resulting in much small-sized fruit. There was also wind damage in this area just prior to harvest which resulted in loss of fruit and heavy cullage. Spring frosts and poor weather during the sizing period limited production in Washington.

Michigan, the most important pear-producing State outside the Pacific Coast, harvested a crop second only to the record production of last year. Hot weather hastened ripening of the Michigan crop. Nearly all of the other States had smaller crops than in 1958.

GRAPEs: Total grape production in the United States for 1959 was nearly 3.23 million tons, the third largest of record. It was surpassed only by the 1951 and 1955 crops. Production of European-type grapes in California and Arizona amounted to 2.96 million tons, 8 percent more than in 1958 and 10 percent over average. Production in the other States, largely American-type grapes, was 3 percent less than last year but about one-third larger than average.

In California, production of wine varieties and raisin varieties were each above last year; the production of table varieties slightly less. Total raisin production (243,000 tons dried basis) was 31 percent more than last year and 12 percent above average.

The freeze of November 15, 1958 injured the crop in the desert areas of California, but over-all loss of production from this damage was light. Frosts in Napa and Mendocino counties caused some damage but in practically all other areas of the State weather conditions were favorable for bloom, setting and growth. Heavy rains on September 18 in the northern and central San Joaquin Valleys and North Coast areas interrupted harvesting. However, the drying of raisin grapes was past the peak when the rain came and rain damage to open trays was not severe. A substantial proportion of the tonnage of table varieties was still on the vines when the rains came. The bulk of this, after cullage for mold, went to wineries.

Production in the Great Lakes States was only 4 percent below last year's large crop and 31 percent above average. All of these States had above average crops. Despite a dry season which affected berry size, both the New York and Pennsylvania crops exceeded early season expectations. In all of the Great Lakes States the crop matured early.

Washington had a nearly ideal growing season except for cool, cloudy weather at the close. This slowed the development of sugar and cut the tonnage somewhat. Despite this, Washington set a new record high production and tied with Michigan for third place among the grape producing States. The Arkansas crop, although above average, was lowered somewhat by heavy rains in the northwest that caused brown rot.

CITRUS: The Nation's 1959-60 crop of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges is estimated from December 1 conditions at 68.4 million boxes, 3 percent larger than last season, and 12 percent above average.

The United States production of Valencia oranges this season is estimated at 64.4 million boxes, 2 percent more than last year, and 11 percent more than average. The first forecast of the California Valencia crop is for a production of 20.0 million boxes compared with 23.3 million last season, and the average of 23.7 million boxes.

The December national estimate of grapefruit production (including the California summer crop) is 43.1 million boxes, 2 percent less than last year, but 1 percent above average. The first estimate of the California summer crop is 1.5 million boxes compared with 1.9 million last year and the average of 1.5 million boxes. Prospects for grapefruit are unchanged from November 1 in Florida, Texas, and the California Desert Valleys, but are up slightly in Arizona. Production of pink seedless grapefruit in Florida is still estimated at 6.5 million boxes.

Tangerine production in Florida is estimated at 4.0 million boxes, unchanged from last month and 11 percent below last year. Florida limes (300,000 boxes) and tangelos (450,000 boxes) are both the same as indicated on November 1 and both are up sharply from last year.

The lemon crop in California and Arizona is estimated at 18.9 million boxes compared with 17.3 million boxes last season.

Maturity of California Navel oranges is well advanced with picking heavy in the Central California district and beginning in early groves in Southern California. The set of California Valencias is spotty. Fruit has made about average growth but there has been an abnormal amount of splitting. Summer irrigation schedules are being maintained where water is available. There is also considerable variation in the set of lemons in the various California districts. The set of Desert Valleys grapefruit is spotty in some groves and heavy in others. There has been a considerable increase in the bearing acreage of this crop. Only a small amount of the Desert Valley's crop is expected to be harvested in December. The set of the California summer grapefruit crop is light, and groves have suffered from the dry weather. There has been a further reduction in summer grapefruit acreage. Little of this crop will be harvested until about March 1960.

Weather conditions during November in Florida were generally favorable for both trees and fruit. A cold front on November 29th brought below freezing temperatures to many areas. Although some readings were in the mid 20's in low spots, most were above 30 degrees and of short duration. Damage was limited to minor leaf burn and some injury to tender growth on trees in the low spots. The cooler weather was expected to induce some dormancy in the trees and aid in the color and maturity of the fruit. Citrus fruit continued to increase in size above normal expectations. Droppage increased slightly on early and midseason varieties but declined sharply on Valencias with the end of the period of splitting. Fall applications of fertilizer were heavier than normal because of the leaching from summer and fall rains. Banking of young trees was about completed during November. No significant damage has been reported from additional low temperatures on December 8th.

Maturity of Texas citrus fruit is well advanced. Good rains early in November and cooler weather improved quality. The low temperatures of November 19 caused no damage to fruit and only slight leaf damage. Supplies of desirable sizes and quality are expected to be available in good volume in December.

The Louisiana orange crop is maturing nicely with size, color, and quality ranging from very good to excellent. Weather has been favorable for harvest. Harvest of the Arizona lemon crop is in full swing.

PLUMS: The 1959 plum crop is estimated at 105,400 tons, the second largest of record. California had a heavy set on all major varieties. In that State 3,000 tons of small fruit were dumped because of size restrictions under marketing orders. In southwestern Michigan there was a bumper crop of Damsons, but short crops of Stanley and German prunes.

PRUNES: The 1959 production of dried prunes in California and Oregon is estimated at 145,300 tons (dried basis), 50 percent larger than last year's short crop but 11 percent below average. Preliminary utilization estimates (fresh basis) show 38,800 tons of fresh sales in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, 22 percent more than last year but 9 percent less than average. Quantities used for canning in Washington and Oregon amounted to 23,850 tons (fresh basis), 63 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. Oregon reports 500 tons (fresh basis) used for freezing, compared with 200 tons in 1958 and the average of 1,835 tons.

California orchards had an irregular bloom. The Imperial variety showed a heavy set, but French prunes were spotty. Hot weather, together with drought conditions in Sonoma and Napa counties, affected size and caused a relatively heavy drop. The heavy mid-September rains resulted in little loss in California since the bulk of their crop had been harvested.

Both Idaho and Washington largely escaped spring frost damage, and, with favorable growing conditions, production in both States turned out above earlier expectations. In Western Oregon rain during pollination resulted in a spotty set. The crop in this State matured over a long period and was subjected to splitting and brown rot as a result of rains.

SWEET CHERRIES: The production of sweet cherries is estimated at 80.1 thousand tons, 9 percent below last year and 14 percent under average. California had its second successive short crop. This, with below-average crops in Idaho, Utah, Washington, Pennsylvania, and Ohio more than offset the above-average production in Oregon, Michigan, New York, and Montana.

In California the pollinizers, Tartarians and Black Republicans, set relatively good crops but Bings and Royal Ann's were light. The heavy drop on these latter two varieties was attributed to the mild winter and consequent insufficient period of dormancy. The 1959 Royal Ann production was 5,000 tons compared with 4,500 in 1958 and 12,600 in 1957. Oregon had a dry and near ideal bloom period, followed by generally good growing conditions. As a result, for the second year in succession Oregon led all States in sweet cherry production. The Washington crop suffered from low temperatures in January and a freeze in May. Production in this State was disappointing because of heavy cullage, caused by misshapen fruit on Bings and failure to size on Lamberts. In the other Western sweet cherry States the crop was reduced by spring frost and rainy weather at pollination.

In Michigan where bearing acreage has increased rapidly in recent years there were practically no spring frost losses. Although dry weather affected fruit sizing the crop was still the second largest of record. In Western New York the trees were heavily loaded and fruit did not reach the size growers had expected. Pennsylvania had a heavy bloom but spotted damage from a May frost in Erie County which has the bulk of the crop. Ohio experienced severe winter damage and in addition some loss of buds from a frost the latter part of April.

SOUR CHERRIES: The 1959 sour cherry crop is estimated at 134,530 tons, 29 percent above last year's light crop and 3 percent above average. The crop in the 5 Great Lakes States was 36 percent larger than in 1958; in the 6 Western States, 28 percent smaller.

Michigan, which produced more than three-fifths of the Nation's sour cherry crop, had the third largest crop in their record, despite dry weather during June and July. There was practically no spring frost damage and pollination weather was generally favorable. Even so, the set was lighter than expected. In the Lake Ontario area of New York low temperatures during the critical pre-bloom stage lightened the set particularly in locations back from the lake. Rains at blossom time also hampered pollination. In the Hudson Valley the crop escaped spring freeze injury. The New York crop was of good quality but fruit sizes were smaller than expected. The Wisconsin crop was heavier in Northern Door county and on the Lake Michigan side than in the Sturgeon Bay area. Pennsylvania harvested an above-average crop despite spotted frost damage during April and May in Erie County and some wind loss during June in Adams, Franklin, and York Counties. Winter injury to trees was a factor in the relatively light crop in Ohio.

The Oregon and Washington crops were variable between areas. With good sizing the Oregon crop turned out better than expected early in the season but that for Washington was much smaller. Spring frosts and poor pollination weather curtailed the Idaho, Colorado, and Utah crops.

CRANBERRIES: The 1959 crop of cranberries is estimated at 1,252,000 barrels, a record crop and 7 percent above last year. This compares with the previous record of 1,203,300 barrels in 1953. Production was above average in each of the 5 cranberry States and was larger than last year in all except Massachusetts. In Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon, production was the highest of record. No State had any appreciable amount of spring frost damage in 1959.

Massachusetts cranberries had a medium set of fruit and ample moisture during the growing season although sizes turned out smaller than expected. The berries were slow to mature and to color properly until cool weather arrived after September 10. By late October water supplies were inadequate to provide frost protection to bogs. However, frost losses were light since most bogs had been harvested. New Jersey also had some loss from freezing temperatures October 19, but most of the unprotected bogs had already been harvested. Heavy July rainfall favored a better than usual crop on dry bogs. Harvest in New Jersey was delayed until cooler weather in September brought on better coloring. Another hot spell in early October resulted in losses from rot. The Wisconsin crop was a record high for the second year in a row. A heavy set in both Washington and Oregon resulted in small-sized berries. In Washington the crop developed slower than usual as the result of cool weather, but Oregon cranberries developed under excellent weather conditions.

APRICOTS: Estimated production of apricots for 1959 in California, Washington, and Utah totaled 229,800 tons, more than twice as large as the 1958 crop and 10 percent above average. Each State produced an above average crop. Compared with last year the big increase occurred in California where there was a good set and generally favorable weather, even though hot weather after late June caused considerable sunburn and dropage of fruit. Harvest in California ended about a week earlier than usual because of hot weather. Washington had a long harvest season. A good crop set during favorable spring weather, but a period of cool weather during June delayed maturity. Just prior to harvest a period of hot weather caused some dropage of fruit. Utah's crop developed well although hail from early season storms damaged the appearance of fruit in Weber and Davis counties.

PECANS: The 1959 pecan crop is estimated at 127.5 million pounds, 27 percent less than last year and 15 percent below average. The production of improved varieties is placed at 62.4 million pounds, down 41 percent from last year. The harvest of wild and seedling pecans is estimated at 65.1 million pounds which is 6 percent below 1958. December 1 reports from growers and buyers indicate that the crop is turning out somewhat above the November 1 estimates in the States east of the Mississippi River and in Louisiana. In contrast, Oklahoma and Arkansas both had harvests that were substantially below earlier expectations. The Texas and New Mexico estimates are unchanged from a month ago.

The 1959 crop is unusually spotted. The crop is very short from Albany, Georgia, south to the Florida line, in the important coastal counties of Baldwin and Mobile, Alabama, and in the usually heavy-producing southeastern district of Mississippi.

In Georgia and South Carolina continued fall rains were favorable for filling nuts, but delayed harvest operations and handicapped salvage of nuts blown off trees by Hurricane Gracie on September 29. Scab damage is reported heavy in Georgia on non-resistant varieties such as Schleys and Moneymakers. The bulk of the 1959 Georgia production will come from the Stuart variety and from seedling trees. With a favorable market producers generally are endeavoring to harvest their entire production.

Louisiana has a below-average crop of improved varieties but the best seedling crop in several years. Oklahoma reports more than the usual losses from disease and insects, and heavy shedding of nuts from early August into late October. The south central part of that State, usually a heavy-producing area, has a very short crop this season. The Texas crop is spotted. Conditions in that State through November were favorable for harvesting operations.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is estimated at 82,000 tons, a little more than 4 times last year's unusually small crop and the highest of record. The previous record was 58,600 tons in 1956. Trees set an exceptionally heavy crop of nuts following the warm March weather which favored pollination. The crop did well during the hot summer, and matured early making this one of the earliest harvests. The heavy set of nuts more than made up for small-sized kernels. With plump, high quality meats a high shelling ratio resulted.

FILBERTS: Estimated production of filberts in Oregon and Washington totals 9,410 tons, 26 percent greater than last year and 19 percent above average. Although Oregon had a heavy drop of blanks in August, losses from Brown Stain disease were practically non-existent in contrast to last year when the disease caused considerable droppage of nuts. Harvest was complicated by early fall rains, a larger than usual portion of the crop falling without shedding the husk, and late maturity. Yield surveys indicated a wide distribution of sizes.

WALNUTS: The 1959 crop of walnuts for California and Oregon is estimated at 61,200 tons, only two-thirds as large as the 1958 crop and 17 percent below average. The California crop at 57,000 tons is 25,200 tons below last year's record crop. Southern California had a poor set as the result of November 1958 freeze damage, while along the northern coast spring frosts caused some damage. During the summer a prolonged period of hot weather hurt the walnuts, particularly late varieties. Oregon walnuts showed heavy droppage as the result of blight. Unlike California where weather favored harvest of the crop, Oregon harvest was hampered by wet weather.

AVOCADOS: The 1959-60 crop of avocados in California and Florida is estimated at a record 73,300 tons, 40 percent greater than the 1958-59 crop and more than twice as large as average. The Florida crop, estimated at 8,300 tons, is twice as large as a year earlier, although still 9 percent below average. The trees in Florida are making a good comeback from the cold damage of December 1957 and February 1958. In California, avocados bloomed under favorable weather conditions and set a heavy crop which has sized well. As the result of hot summer weather, Fuertes matured 3 or 4 weeks earlier than usual with harvest of the 1959-60 Fuertes commencing in late October. The heavy set, together with an increase in bearing acreage, is responsible for a record high estimate for California.

DATES: The 1959 production of dates in California is estimated at 22,900 tons, 17 percent above last year and 27 percent above average. Only in 1955 and 1957 were larger crops produced.

FIGS: The 1959 production of dried figs in California is estimated at 19,000 tons (dried basis)--18 percent less than last year and 28 percent below average. Production of figs for other uses was down sharply from last year with tonnage estimated at 6,600 tons (fresh basis)--the smallest since 1933. Production of Kadotas, the principal variety for canning, was down as the result of the November 15, 1958 freeze damage to trees. There was a good set of Calimyrna figs and the fruit sized well. Calimyrnas were harvested with less than usual weather damage. The hot weather during July and early August favored development of figs, but lower temperatures the last half of August affected quality of part of the Adriatic figs.

OLIVES: Production of olives in California is estimated at 26,000 tons for 1959, not much more than one-third of last year's large crop and 45 percent below average. Tonnage was the smallest since 1939. The set of olives was light this season, although somewhat better for Missions than for Manzanillos and Sevillanos. Olives grew well during the hot weather of late June to mid-August, but matured earlier than usual. Although the set was light, sizes were no larger than average. The supply of olives for oil and uses other than canning is light.

NECTARINES: The 1959 crop of nectarines in California totaled 43,000 tons, 26 percent greater than last year and the largest of record. Trees had a good bloom but the set was not heavy. The increase in bearing acreage accounts for much of the increase in production. Cullage was rather heavy because of small sizes and defects.

TUNG NUTS: The 1959 tung nut crop is estimated at 133,600 tons air-dried nuts in the husk, the second largest crop, 9 percent below last year's record production. In general, there was little or no spring freeze damage and the crop had favorable growing conditions. In both Louisiana and Mississippi fall rains have hampered harvest. Mississippi had some hail damage last spring in the Pearl River county area. Harvest of Mississippi tung nuts was delayed about 2 weeks. Mills started operating about November 17.

POTATOES: The 1959 potato production is placed at 242,998,000 hundred-weight, 9 percent below the relatively large 1958 crop, but 6 percent above the 1949-57 average. Acreage harvested in 1959 was 1,392,200 acres, 5 percent below the 1958 acreage and 6 percent below average. The yield of 174.5 hundredweight per harvested acre in 1959 was 6.6 hundredweight below the record yield for the 1958 crop, but still the third largest of record.

Production of winter and early spring potatoes was substantially below the levels of 1958 and moderately below average. In the late spring, early summer, and late summer producing areas output was moderately below 1958, but still well above average in the early summer group.

Production in the fall States, which usually accounts for about two-thirds of the United States production, showed a sizable reduction from 1958, but was still above average.

Production of fall potatoes in 1959 was 165,160,000 hundredweight--17.8 million hundredweight below 1958, but still 12.6 hundredweight above average. Acreage of fall potatoes harvested, at 908,800 acres, was down 3 percent from 1958 but still fractionally above average. Weather conditions were generally favorable for planting the 1959 crop, but growers were plagued with extended periods of hot dry weather in July and part of August, an early frost about mid-September which stopped tuber development somewhat prematurely, and an unusually wet harvest season in several of the important Central States which resulted in some abandonment of acreage. The realized yield of 181.7 hundredweight per acre was 14.2 hundredweight below the record 1958 yield, but still the fourth largest of record.

Production in 8 Eastern fall States is estimated at 58,453,000 hundredweight, 11 percent below 1958 and 6 percent below average. In 9 Central fall States, the crop is placed at 40,349,000, 8 percent below last year, but 5 percent above average. In 9 Western fall States, production is placed at 66,358,000 hundredweight, 10 percent below the 1958 crop, but 27 percent above average.

Weather conditions in the eastern areas were highly variable during the growing season. The Maine crop was planted under very favorable conditions and got off to a good start with adequate moisture in June. However, the weather in July turned very dry and the tuber set was only average. Most of the acreage was top-killed before mid-September. A hard frost about September 14 top-killed the remaining acreage not chemically treated. Harvest was rapid and generally completed by mid-October without serious freeze losses. In other New England States, yields were generally satisfactory and were unusually good in Rhode Island. In Upstate New York, the crop got off to a very good start, but dry soil conditions in August limited yields. High temperatures in August and early September hastened maturity, and a large part of the Steuben crop was dug early. On Long Island, unusually heavy rains in July delayed spray operations which resulted in a heavy aphid build-up, and the spread of disease. Vines went down prematurely with more small tubers than usual. The Pennsylvania crop showed excellent progress to August 1. However, hot humid conditions generally prevailed during the first part of August, in the southern part of the State and for the entire month in the northern growing areas. Yields in the Erie and Potter sections were short but quality was excellent. In Lehigh County, heavy rains the latter part of August, caused some second growth and sprouting of tubers.

Both Ohio and Indiana had generally favorable growing seasons and yields were considered satisfactory. Michigan and Wisconsin growers experienced one of their most difficult growing seasons in many years. A dry July was followed by heavy rains in August and September. Persistent rainfall, extending into the harvest season, resulted in a sizable abandonment of acreage in the Presque Isle area of Michigan and the Antigo area of Wisconsin. In the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota, growing conditions were highly variable. On the Minnesota side, a generally good crop was harvested in spite of hot dry weather during the last half of July. On the North Dakota side, extended periods of dry weather were more severe, limiting tuber size and set, and holding the average yield well below 1958. Harvest conditions in the Red River Valley were unusually favorable to October 1, and the bulk of the crop had been dug by that date.

After October 1, frequent rains and snow occurred in the Valley and hindered growers from digging the balance of the crop. Some acreage remaining for harvest on November 1 was lost.

Growing conditions in Idaho were not as favorable as a year earlier. Early season weather was unusually cool and was followed by an abrupt change from cool to hot weather in July. Fall frost came somewhat earlier than usual and curtailed tuber development on a sizable late acreage. Generally speaking, early planted potatoes yielded well, but were rough. Late planted potatoes were generally smooth, but they were below normal size with light yields. Growers in the San Luis Valley of Colorado were plagued by unusually dry weather in July, holding yields well below the relatively high levels of 1958, but still above average. An early snowfall in Colorado in late September delayed digging, but very little serious damage occurred. In Washington, harvest of a good fall crop was completed about on schedule. In Central Oregon, fall harvest was completed about on schedule with yields generally reported below a year ago. In the Klamath Basin area of Oregon and the Tulelake area of California, yields were highly variable due to the July summer freeze and later 100 degree weather.

The production of late summer potatoes is estimated at 32,916,000 hundredweight, 4 percent below the 1958 crop, and fractionally below average. Acreage harvested was 3 percent below last year and 15 percent below average. Growing conditions in 1959 were not as favorable as a year earlier, but the realized yield per harvested acre, at 184.3 hundredweight, was only 2.4 hundredweight below the record 1958 yield.

On Long Island, production of late summer potatoes was about the same as a year earlier. Yields on the larger acreage dug before October 1 this year were sharply below the 1958 level. This is attributed to the heavy aphid infestation and the resultant spread of disease.

In New Jersey, growing conditions were generally satisfactory during the season although heavy rains in August delayed harvest. About two-thirds of the acreage had been dug by October 1, but harvest extended into early November this year. Harvest of the Cobbler crop in Pennsylvania and the Bay County, Michigan, crop was completed in early September with yields running somewhat below 1958. In Wisconsin, late summer production was well below 1958 and slightly below average. Persistent rains in late September delayed harvest. Marketings in Wisconsin after October 1 are included in the fall crop estimate. Production of late summer potatoes in Southwestern Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon, was about 10 percent below 1958. The crop was subjected to freeze backs and unusually high temperatures in July, with more than the usual abandonment occurring on Reds. The Washington crop overcame the effects of local frost and wind damage early in the season, and very good yields were realized. Harvest was very rapid with an exceptionally good demand for Russets. In California, late summer harvest was very rapid this year, especially in the important Stockton Delta area. Tuber size was smaller than a year earlier.

The early summer crop is placed at 14,215,000 hundredweight, 3 percent below the 1958 crop but still 16 percent above average. The harvested acreage was down 2 percent from last year, but yields were only 1.2 hundredweight below the 1958 record. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, dry weather in June reduced yields.

and resulted in more than the usual number of "B" size potatoes. Yields were only moderately below 1958 in Delaware in spite of the dry weather, with a large part of the crop now under irrigation. Harvest of most of the early summer crop in Texas was completed during August with very good yields. Harvest of the Southern California crop was very rapid this year with most fields dug before mid-August. Yields were unusually good.

The late spring potato crop is estimated at 23,558,000 hundredweight, 2 percent below 1958 and 4 percent below average. While the harvested acreage was down 17 percent from 1958, the average yield at 170.6 hundredweight was a new record. Yields in both California and Arizona were sharply above 1958 and well above average. California grows over 60 percent of the late spring crop. Digging in that State got underway about mid-March in the Edison district. Harvest moved along rapidly, finishing up in the Fresno-Madera area in early July. Harvest was also rapid in Arizona, finishing up before mid-July. In Alabama, harvesting was delayed this year by frequent rains, but the Baldwin area was generally cleaned up by July 1.

The early spring production of potatoes in Florida and Texas is placed at 3,144,000 hundredweight, 33 percent below 1958 and 6 percent below average. In Florida, acreage was reduced sharply from 1958, and production from early spring plantings was disappointing due largely to the preponderance of "B" size tubers. Digging of the important Hastings crop was completed about the first week of June. Harvest of a good late spring crop in Texas became active in late April and was completed around mid-May.

Production of the 1959 winter crop in California and Florida is placed at 4,005,000 hundredweight, 19 percent below 1958 and 2 percent below average. Acreage was reduced moderately in Florida and curtailed sharply in California. Yields in Florida were below average, but well above the 1958 level when the crop was seriously damaged by several freezes and heavy rains. The bulk of the Florida winter crop is grown in Dade County. In California, winter yields were well below 1958 and average. This was generally attributed to prolonged hot weather over the entire growing area during August-October, resulting in many poor stands.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1959 sweetpotato production, at 18,703,000 hundredweight, is about 8 percent above the 1958 crop but 4 percent below the 1948-57 average. Acreage harvested in 1959 was 275,100 acres--3 percent above the 1958 acreage but 22 percent below average. Acreage increases over last year were reported in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, and California. Decreases occurred in Maryland, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. No acreage change from last year was reported for New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The 1959 season was generally favorable for sweetpotatoes. The yield per acre, at 68.0 hundredweight, is a record high. The yield for 1958, the previous high, was 65.4 hundredweight per acre while the 1949-57 average is 55.5 hundredweight.

In New Jersey, sweetpotatoes were transplanted to the field about the normal time. Growing conditions were generally favorable during the season except for excessive rainfall during late July and August. Harvesting began in late September and was finished by November 5. Most top quality

tubers went into storage while small sizes and some lower grades went to processors and other outlets. Maryland and Virginia generally had a good growing season with favorable yields. In some areas, wet weather delayed field work at transplanting time and some late settings occurred. Dry weather in August and early September caused some light set and small sizes but the over-all effect of these on the final outcome of the crop was small. In North and South Carolina, growing conditions were very good. Harvesting progressed normally in North Carolina but heavy rains in South Carolina during October hampered harvest with some damage and abandonment of acreage resulting. Weather conditions in Georgia were not too favorable around planting time for commercial growers in the southern part of the State; however, generally favorable conditions during the growing season resulted in good yields.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi had favorable spring planting weather and adequate moisture throughout the growing season, resulting in good yields. In Louisiana excessive rains delayed the planting season, resulting in a larger than usual proportion of late acreage. The excessive rainfall also hampered cultivation of the early planted acreage. About one-tenth of the planted acreage was abandoned. Texas weather conditions were favorable during transplanting time and most settings were completed by early June. Growing conditions throughout the season were most favorable and both yield and quality were reported to be very good in all areas.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets for sugar is estimated a record 17,036,000 tons, up about 2 percent from the November 1 estimate. At this level, 1959 production is 12 percent higher than 1958 and 41 percent above the 1948-57 average production of 12,070,000 tons.

Final yields per acre turned out better than expected earlier and the United States average yield at 18.8 tons is 1.1 tons above the previous record of 17.7 tons per acre for the 1957 crop. Record yields per acre are now estimated for Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and California.

The acreage planted to sugar beets for the production of edible sugar is estimated at 946,500 acres, about 1 percent above that planted in 1958. Growers in several States planted above their acreage allotments in 1959 in the hopes that natural abandonment, redistribution of unused allotments of other growers, or an increase in allotments such as occurred in 1958 would enable them to harvest these acres. However, natural abandonment was lighter than expected and no increase in allotments was made. As a result, these excess acres had to be plowed up or diverted to uses other than for edible sugar. This problem was greatest in Minnesota, Colorado, Washington, and California, but was present to some extent in most other States.

An estimated 905,700 acres of sugar beets were harvested in 1959 for making edible sugar. This is about 2 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1958. In contrast to a year earlier when almost ideal harvesting weather prevailed, harvest this year was delayed by rains, snow, and freezing temperatures making it necessary for growers to work at top speed during periods of open weather to harvest their crop. Even so,

a considerable acreage of beets had to be left in the frozen ground in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, most of which has been given up as lost. The acres given up as lost and the production therefrom have not been included in the current estimates of harvested acreage and production.

An estimated 2,243,000 tons of refined sugar will be produced from the 1959 crop of sugar beets. This is equivalent to 2,400,000 tons, raw value. With the production of sugar from sugarcane, the estimated continental United States production of sugar is 2,850,000 tons of refined sugar (3,050,000 tons raw value). Production of molasses from the 1958 sugar beet crop is not available at this time.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR: The 1959 production of sugarcane for sugar in the continental United States is estimated at 7,205,000 tons, about 17 percent above the 1958 production of 6,182,000 tons. The present estimate of the 1959 crop makes it the second highest of record, exceeded only by 1953 when 7,212,000 tons were harvested for sugar production. Freezing temperatures extended into the sugar belt of Louisiana several times during November and damage to the crop was becoming apparent at month's end. The 22-ton average yield now estimated for the State is down $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons from the November 1 estimate.

SUGARCANE SIRUP: An estimated 3,635,000 gallons of sugarcane sirup were produced in 1959 by growers in the four States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. This production is only one percent below last year, but 42 percent below the 1948-57 average. The acreage harvested for sugarcane sirup at 13,000 acres is down 1,000 acres from 1958. This decrease continues the downward trend in acreage devoted to this crop. The acreage harvested this year is only 41 percent of the 10-year average.

MAPLE SIRUP: The 1959 production of maple sirup is estimated at 1,191,000 gallons, about 21 percent less than was produced in 1958 and 28 percent below the 10-year average.

The number of trees tapped for the United States was unchanged from a year earlier. However, there was a decrease in trees tapped in States in the western part of the maple belt which offset an increase in trees tapped in the eastern end of the belt. The 5,075,000 estimated trees tapped compares with the average of 6,983,000 trees.

The 1959 season was generally unfavorable for sap flow and production of sirup in all important States was down from 1958. In New England and New York temperatures were too cold in March and too warm in April and sap flows were light and of short duration. Conditions were generally the same in Pennsylvania except that two fine runs in Somerset County in mid-March taxed the ability of producers to keep buckets emptied. In Michigan and Wisconsin the start of the season was delayed by unfavorable weather conditions and heavy snow, but Wisconsin growers benefited by a good late run of sap just as the season was coming to a close.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1944-1959

Year	Sorghum				Wheat				All
	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	grain	feed	grains	Winter	Spring	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	9,386	155,442	41,125	18,624	59,749	
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	6,324	146,142	47,024	18,143	65,167	
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	6,669	147,446	48,371	18,734	67,105	
1947	82,888	37,855	10,955	5,480	137,178	54,935	19,584	74,519	
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	7,317	143,280	52,963	19,455	72,418	
1949	85,595	37,794	9,872	6,602	139,863	54,414	21,496	75,910	
1950	81,818	39,306	11,155	10,346	142,625	43,250	18,357	61,607	
1951	80,729	35,233	9,424	8,544	133,930	40,093	21,780	61,873	
1952	80,940	37,012	8,236	5,326	131,514	50,895	20,235	71,130	
1953	80,459	37,536	8,680	6,295	132,970	46,933	20,907	67,840	
1954	80,186	40,551	13,370	11,702	145,809	39,218	15,138	54,356	
1955	79,530	39,243	14,564	12,866	146,203	33,700	13,585	47,285	
1956	75,634	33,706	12,940	9,342	131,622	35,554	14,230	49,784	
1957	72,616	34,647	14,988	19,503	141,754	31,715	12,091	43,806	
1958	73,327	31,834	14,923	16,658	136,742	41,351	12,053	53,404	
1959	84,609	28,496	15,074	15,575	143,754	40,523	12,501	53,024	

Sorghum

Year	Rye				Buckwheat				Sorghum			
	Rice	food	grains		Cotton	Forage	Silage		Rye	Buckwheat	Rice	Food
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1944	2,132	508	1,480	63,869	2,610	19,617	7,586		879			
1945	1,850	401	1,499	68,917	3,785	17,029	7,357		671			
1946	1,597	383	1,582	70,667	2,432	17,584	5,957		623			
1947	1,991	505	1,708	78,723	1,129	21,330	4,590		649			
1948	2,058	330	1,804	76,610	1,973	22,911	4,680		602			
1949	1,554	269	1,858	79,591	5,048	27,439	3,621		513			
1950	1,753	253	1,637	65,250	1,090	17,843	4,304		706			
1951	1,722	199	1,996	65,790	3,904	26,949	4,550		855			
1952	1,393	163	1,997	74,683	3,304	25,921	4,578		794			
1953	1,430	178	2,159	71,607	4,570	24,341	4,814		1,083			
1954	1,795	150	2,550	58,851	5,663	19,251	5,072		1,356			
1955	2,049	112	1,826	51,272	4,981	16,928	6,254		1,719			
1956	1,623	110	1,569	53,086	5,548	15,615	6,349		1,457			
1957	1,672	109	1,340	46,927	4,899	13,558	4,382		1,822			
1958	1,773	98	1,415	56,690	3,789	11,849	2,458		1,303			
1959	1,428	79	1,586	56,117	3,132	15,164	2,599		1,205			

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1944-1959. - Continued

Year	Alfalfa		Red	Alsike	Sweet	Lespedeza	Timothy	Tobacco
	All hay	seed	clover	clover	clover	seed	seed	seed
	1/	1/	seed 1/	seed 1/	seed	1/	seed 1/	1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1944	77,639	982.0	2,411.8	125.0	292.2	1,196.6	364.4	1,749.9
1945	76,697	880.6	2,162.5	142.5	248.2	951.9	364.2	1,820.7
1946	73,741	1,182.2	2,581.0	153.8	245.2	966.1	368.3	1,960.8
1947	74,666	1,014.7	1,432.6	124.7	229.1	767.0	411.3	1,851.6
1948	71,817	644.9	1,822.5	128.7	208.8	948.1	132.8	1,553.6
1949	72,821	1,103.4	1,360.5	89.0	357.8	1,060.5	326.0	1,623.2
1950	75,150	936.6	2,564.3	95.4	550.2	747.6	445.0	1,599.0
1951	75,063	909.0	1,473.0	90.5	303.9	648.8	294.5	1,779.9
1952	75,147	1,361.0	1,707.7	68.3	270.3	673.0	245.8	1,771.8
1953	74,997	950.2	1,449.3	59.0	221.3	502.0	235.5	1,632.9
1954	73,721	1,048.5	899.5	47.5	266.1	561.5	251.0	1,667.5
1955	75,360	1,392.5	1,315.4	53.8	254.3	871.5	309.5	1,495.4
1956	73,302	914.5	996.6	46.8	220.0	715.0	198.5	1,363.5
1957	73,431	881.8	965.4	50.3	187.6	685.0	255.0	1,121.8
1958	73,004	842.2	1,021.8	37.0	152.6	687.0	185.0	1,077.9
1959	69,404	747.5	1,099.0	32.4	138.0	609.0	289.7	1,153.8

Year	Beans		Peas	Soybeans	Cowpeas	Peanuts	Sorghum
	Broomcorn	dry	dry	for	for	picked &	Sugar
	edible	field	beans	peas	peas	threshed	beets
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1944	382	1,996	719	10,245	701	3,068	555
1945	286	1,487	518	10,740	646	3,160	713
1946	300	1,622	492	9,932	545	3,141	802
1947	236	1,778	513	11,411	547	3,377	879
1948	207	1,938	298	10,682	505	3,296	694
1949	291	1,885	354	10,482	416	2,308	687
1950	216	1,511	238	13,807	412	2,262	925
1951	268	1,403	300	13,615	318	1,982	691
1952	263	1,253	208	14,435	270	1,443	665
1953	268	1,379	258	14,829	287	1,515	745
1954	260	1,533	259	17,047	267	1,387	876
1955	317	1,502	281	18,620	354	1,669	740
1956	204	1,423	341	20,642	222	1,385	785
1957	279	1,379	272	20,826	202	1,481	878
1958	188	1,611	204	23,900	205	1,523	889
1959	168	1,477	300	22,428	232	1,461	906

See footnotes at end of table.

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1944-1959 - Continued

Year	Sugarcane, all		Potatoes		29 com'l vegetables		59		59	
	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres
1944	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	1,940	2,055	352,868	366,099			
1945	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	1,919	2,066	345,546	356,883			
1946	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	2,058	2,219	343,012	353,522			
1947	425.2	2,001.3	546.6	1,868	2,001	346,380	356,408			
1948	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	1,699	1,973	348,047	359,807			
1949	396.8	1,755.3	472.1	1,737	2,140	352,286	365,490			
1950	379.5	1,697.9	489.4	1,606	2,149	336,437	353,246			
1951	347.9	1,348.5	312.0	1,864	1,954	336,079	362,922			
1952	363.7	1,397.4	321.5	1,817	1,970	341,313	356,093			
1953	366.0	1,536.4	343.0	1,827	2,045	340,660	360,461			
1954	329.3	1,412.6	332.1	1,739	2,075	338,214	354,806			
1955	302.9	1,413.6	341.4	1,721	2,042	332,880	354,384			
1956	271.2	1,385.5	283.7	1,812	2,009	318,579	345,294			
1957	291.6	1,382.6	280.6	1,741	1,993	318,676	333,718			
1958	288.8	1,467.0	265.8	1,632	2,024	320,757	330,058			
1959	329.0	1,392.2	275.1	1,564	1,918	324,892	337,747			

1/ Acreage partially duplicated.

2/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage (sauerkraut), sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes. Estimates of pimientos discontinued beginning with the 1956 crop.

3/ Principal vegetables grown for fresh market in major producing States included in regular monthly reports. Artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts (since 1949), cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn (all major States included only since 1949), cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, Honey Ball melons, Honey Dew melons, kale, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, shallots, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Estimates of Honey Ball melons discontinued beginning with the 1954 crop. Excludes farm gardens. Acreage for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors.

4/ Totals are for crops shown in preceding columns, omitting alfalfa seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed, and lespedeza seed. These are included in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because mostly duplicated in the hay acreage; the acreage of peanut hay, largely duplicated in peanuts picked and threshed, has been deducted. Other crops not included are hops, spelt, hemp, velvetbeans, various legumes and other crops harvested by livestock, minor crops, and fruits and nuts. The acreages shown include some crops harvested in succession from the same land.

5/ Preceding column plus estimates of acreage planted and not harvested.

CROP YIELDS PER ACRE HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1944-1959

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	4 feed grains	Wheat, all	Rye
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1944	32.8	28.9	22.5	19.7	1,501	17.7	10.6
1945	32.7	36.5	25.5	15.2	1,557	17.0	12.8
1946	36.7	34.5	25.5	15.9	1,669	17.2	11.6
1947	28.4	31.1	25.7	17.0	1,372	18.2	12.8
1948	42.5	36.9	26.5	18.0	1,890	17.9	12.6
1949	37.8	32.3	24.0	22.5	1,716	14.5	11.6
1950	37.6	34.8	27.2	22.6	1,708	16.5	12.2
1951	36.2	36.3	27.3	19.1	1,689	16.0	12.5
1952	40.7	32.9	27.7	17.0	1,820	18.4	11.6
1953	39.9	30.7	28.4	18.4	1,767	17.3	13.2
1954	38.1	34.8	28.4	20.1	1,699	18.1	14.4
1955	40.6	38.3	27.5	18.9	1,791	19.8	14.2
1956	45.7	34.5	29.1	22.1	1,978	20.2	13.0
1957	47.1	37.5	29.2	28.9	2,017	21.7	16.3
1958	51.8	44.5	31.8	36.6	2,305	27.4	18.2
1959	51.5	37.7	27.9	37.2	2,304	21.3	15.1

Year	Flaxseed	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Hay, all	Beans, dry	Peas, dry
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>edible</u> <u>Pounds</u>	<u>field</u> <u>Pounds</u>
1944	8.3	2,093	299.4	1,115	1.33	754	1,115
1945	9.1	2,046	254.1	1,094	1.40	804	1,036
1946	9.3	2,054	235.7	1,181	1.35	906	1,235
1947	9.8	2,062	266.6	1,138	1.35	890	1,130
1948	11.0	2,122	311.3	1,274	1.34	1,000	1,107
1949	8.5	2,194	281.8	1,213	1.33	1,054	825
1950	9.8	2,371	269.0	1,269	1.38	1,001	1,291
1951	8.9	2,309	269.4	1,310	1.46	1,128	1,177
1952	9.1	2,413	279.9	1,273	1.42	1,191	1,184
1953	8.2	2,447	324.2	1,261	1.44	1,196	1,183
1954	7.3	2,517	341	1,346	1.46	1,105	1,200
1955	8.3	3,061	417	1,466	1.50	1,108	899
1956	8.7	3,151	409	1,596	1.48	1,210	1,360
1957	5.3	3,204	388	1,486	1.65	1,133	1,223
1958	10.2	3,137	466	1,611	1.67	1,190	1,221
1959	7.3	3,349	465	1,560	1.62	1,233	1,458

CROP YIELDS PER ACRE HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1944-1959 - Continued

Year	Peanuts picked and threshed		Sweet	Soybeans	Sugar	3 citrus
	Lb.	Cwt.	potatoes	Bu.	beets	fruits 1/
1944	678	82.9	51.7	18.8	12.1	8.92
1945	646	94.4	52.1	18.0	12.1	9.04
1946	649	115.7	52.5	20.5	13.2	9.43
1947	646	116.6	49.9	16.3	14.2	9.26
1948	709	136.3	52.0	21.3	13.6	7.82
1949	808	137.3	52.5	22.3	14.8	7.97
1950	900	152.6	55.7	21.7	14.6	9.23
1951	837	145.2	51.3	20.8	15.2	9.46
1952	940	151.1	49.9	20.7	15.3	9.30
1953	1,039	150.8	55.4	18.2	16.2	10.41
1954	727	155.4	51.8	20.0	16.1	10.05
1955	928	160.6	61.4	20.1	16.5	10.11
1956	1,161	175.9	59.6	21.8	16.6	10.49
1957	970	173.3	62.2	23.2	17.7	8.82
1958	1,205	181.1	65.4	24.3	17.1	10.52
1959	1,097	174.5	68.0	24.0	18.8	10.56

Year	Yields as percent of 1947-49 average			
	deciduous	18 field	16 fruit	28
	fruits 2/	crops 3/	crops 4/	crops 5/
	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
1944	3.51	95.0	98.2	95.1
1945	3.15	94.5	89.9	94.3
1946	4.05	97.7	107.9	98.2
1947	3.95	92.2	102.6	92.7
1948	3.63	108.6	90.4	107.7
1949	4.24	99.2	107.0	99.6
1950	3.99	102.8	107.7	103.0
1951	4.59	101.7	115.9	102.4
1952	4.41	107.1	112.1	107.4
1953	4.45	107.1	119.7	107.7
1954	4.76	108.4	125.1	109.2
1955	5.20	118.1	128.6	118.6
1956	5.37	123.4	135.9	124.0
1957	5.31	126.6	130.3	126.7
1958	5.59	143.3	140.8	143.1
1959	5.79	134.4	144.3	134.8

1/ Oranges (including tangerines), grapefruit, and lemons. 2/ Commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, prunes, and apricots. 3/ Percentage yields of the 18 field crops shown combined in proportion to their relative value during the period. 4/ As composite of yields per acre of 4 citrus fruits and 7 deciduous fruits. 5/ As computed from yields of field crops per acre harvested and yields of fruit per acre of bearing age, as shown, combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1947-49 period.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1944 - 1959

Year	Corn		Oats	Barley	Sorghum	4 feed grains
	For grain	All				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels				
1944	2,801,612	3,087,982	1,119,240	276,275	184,978	116,661
1945	2,577,449	2,868,795	1,523,851	266,994	96,063	113,806
1946	2,916,089	3,217,076	1,477,573	265,059	106,025	123,049
1947	2,108,320	2,354,739	1,176,142	281,868	93,217	94,126
1948	3,307,038	3,605,078	1,450,186	315,537	131,384	135,397
1949	2,946,206	3,237,749	1,220,118	237,071	148,494	120,027
1950	2,764,071	3,074,914	1,369,199	303,772	233,536	121,835
1951	2,628,937	2,925,758	1,277,647	257,213	162,863	113,096
1952	2,980,793	3,291,994	1,217,433	228,168	90,741	119,672
1953	2,881,801	3,209,896	1,153,205	246,723	115,719	117,489
1954	2,707,913	3,057,891	1,409,601	379,254	235,295	123,865
1955	2,883,682	3,229,743	1,503,074	401,225	242,526	130,902
1956	3,090,016	3,455,283	1,163,160	376,873	206,205	130,178
1957	3,072,913	3,422,331	1,300,954	437,170	564,324	142,933
1958	3,441,528	3,800,863	1,415,570	475,196	610,376	157,567
1959	3,989,320	4,361,170	1,073,982	420,191	579,178	165,599

Year	Wheat		Rye	Buckwheat	Rice	4 food grains
	Winter	Spring				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels				
1944	751,901	308,210	1,060,111	22,525	8,956	30,974
1945	816,989	290,634	1,107,623	23,708	6,467	30,668
1946	869,592	282,526	1,152,118	18,487	6,812	32,497
1947	1,058,976	299,935	1,358,911	25,497	7,177	35,217
1948	990,141	304,770	1,294,911	25,886	6,085	38,275
1949	858,127	240,288	1,098,415	18,102	4,956	40,769
1950	740,637	278,707	1,019,344	21,403	4,424	38,820
1951	650,822	337,339	988,161	21,517	3,296	46,089
1952	1,065,220	241,220	1,306,440	16,146	3,232	48,193
1953	885,032	288,039	1,173,071	18,894	3,199	52,834
1954	801,369	182,531	983,900	25,935	2,692	64,193
1955	704,793	229,938	934,731	29,055	1,934	55,902
1956	740,928	263,344	1,004,272	21,155	2,032	49,459
1957	710,776	239,886	950,662	27,243	1,871	42,935
1958	1,179,269	282,445	1,461,714	32,186	1,783	44,381
1959	923,449	204,702	1,128,151	21,495	1,368	53,122

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1944 - 1959 - Continued

Year	Cotton			Sorghum		
	Flaxseed	Lint	Seed	Tobacco	Forage	Silage
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bales	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1944	21,665	12,230	4,902	1,950,940	11,552	5,644
1945	34,557	9,015	3,664	1,991,108	9,543	3,570
1946	22,588	8,640	3,514	2,314,807	8,181	3,587
1947	40,618	11,860	4,682	2,107,160	5,666	3,338
1948	54,803	14,877	5,945	1,979,581	6,659	4,318
1949	42,976	16,128	6,559	1,969,100	5,632	3,640
1950	40,236	10,014	4,105	2,029,557	6,567	5,176
1951	34,696	15,149	6,286	2,331,585	6,072	5,858
1952	30,184	15,139	6,190	2,256,073	4,069	4,218
1953	37,656	16,465	6,748	2,059,230	5,535	6,506
1954	41,274	13,696	5,709	2,243,735	5,203	7,590
1955	41,243	14,721	6,043	2,192,852	6,877	9,402
1956	48,009	13,310	5,407	2,175,556	4,613	8,843
1957	25,919	10,964	4,609	1,667,544	7,508	15,157
1958	38,568	11,512	4,798	1,736,248	4,893	12,162
1959	22,709	14,701	6,100	1,799,965	4,561	10,545

Year	Beans		Peas		Peanuts		Soybeans		Potatoes		Sweet-potatoes	
	Hay, all	dry	dry	picked and field	threshed	Potatoes	Soybeans	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	Potatoes	Soybeans	Potatoes
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 pounds	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1944	102,889	15,044	8,020	2,080,825	192,121	230,356	37,538					
1945	107,438	11,950	5,365	2,042,235	193,167	251,639	33,692					
1946	99,518	14,702	6,074	2,038,005	203,395	292,389	33,454					
1947	100,576	15,829	5,795	2,181,695	186,451	233,391	27,303					
1948	96,172	19,384	3,298	2,335,840	227,217	269,937	23,702					
1949	96,990	19,863	2,920	1,864,780	234,194	240,950	24,804					
1950	103,820	15,123	3,072	2,035,285	299,249	259,112	27,269					
1951	109,502	15,828	3,530	1,658,885	283,777	195,776	15,998					
1952	106,386	14,917	2,463	1,355,800	298,839	211,095	16,040					
1953	108,245	16,498	3,052	1,574,175	269,169	231,679	18,998					
1954	107,834	16,939	3,107	1,008,495	341,075	219,547	17,198					
1955	112,737	16,649	2,525	1,548,010	373,522	227,046	20,946					
1956	108,680	17,218	4,639	1,607,810	449,446	243,716	16,920					
1957	120,977	15,626	3,326	1,435,945	483,715	239,539	17,467					
1958	121,819	19,175	2,491	1,835,800	579,713	265,729	17,383					
1959	112,764	18,212	4,375	1,602,115	537,895	242,998	18,703					

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1944 - 1959 - Continued

Year	Alfalfa seed 1/	Red clover seed 1/	Alsike clover seed 1/	Sweet clover seed 1/	Lespedeza seed 1/	Timothy seed 1/	6 crops 1/
	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds
1944	: 58,030	107,020	12,022	38,200	232,100	56,260	503,632
1945	: 62,120	93,520	16,676	32,120	168,600	56,940	429,976
1946	: 104,850	115,730	20,196	36,260	190,800	56,740	524,576
1947	: 94,900	68,670	16,304	33,260	137,200	69,580	419,914
1948	: 56,790	101,280	16,764	34,370	207,360	17,500	434,064
1949	: 117,355	78,804	9,930	55,735	240,750	40,090	542,664
1950	: 108,339	149,074	14,096	84,451	148,540	63,915	568,415
1951	: 109,164	87,539	13,944	47,578	134,705	40,297	433,227
1952	: 185,928	99,431	13,014	43,015	134,610	33,404	509,402
1953	: 140,058	86,382	11,730	36,024	75,645	32,335	382,174
1954	: 163,949	55,695	9,438	45,505	90,545	37,435	402,567
1955	: 212,390	80,682	9,909	48,292	175,365	48,512	575,150
1956	: 165,280	76,713	10,633	36,570	137,545	26,515	453,256
1957	: 160,865	71,623	11,456	30,705	141,775	37,595	454,019
1958	: 152,130	71,605	8,940	26,631	147,815	24,910	432,031
1959	: 130,075	80,147	5,957	26,123	127,770	43,593	413,665

Year	Sugarcane and seed 1/	For sugar: sirup 1,000 tons	For sirup 1,000 gallons	Sorghum: sirup 1,000 gallons	Sugar beets: sirup 1,000 tons	Pecans: beets: sirup 1,000 tons	Almonds: Walnuts: Filberts: 1,000 tons	Walnuts: Filberts: 1,000 tons	tree nuts 1,000 tons
1944	: 6,144	19,897	11,649	6,718	71.1	31.7	71.8	6.5	181.1
1945	: 6,707	28,251	9,004	8,616	69.4	32.0	70.9	5.3	177.6
1946	: 5,962	23,335	10,171	10,582	38.1	47.2	71.9	8.4	165.7
1947	: 5,289	18,545	7,847	12,503	59.8	35.7	64.6	8.8	168.9
1948	: 6,768	11,245	5,586	9,424	88.0	36.5	71.1	6.4	202.0
1949	: 6,541	9,745	3,539	10,196	62.8	43.3	88.1	10.8	205.0
1950	: 6,944	8,775	3,671	13,535	62.3	37.7	64.3	6.6	170.9
1951	: 6,118	5,510	2,856	10,482	78.4	42.7	77.4	6.7	205.2
1952	: 7,605	5,540	2,418	10,169	75.7	36.4	83.8	11.8	207.7
1953	: 7,619	4,805	2,552	12,084	107.1	38.6	59.2	4.9	209.8
1954	: 7,339	4,730	2,405	14,082	47.3	43.2	75.4	8.6	174.5
1955	: 7,248	4,910	4,017	12,228	73.4	38.3	77.4	7.7	196.8
1956	: 6,483	3,895	2,745	12,993	86.8	58.6	71.8	3.0	220.3
1957	: 6,750	3,225	2,567	15,505	70.7	37.5	66.6	12.5	187.3
1958	: 6,681	3,670	2,954	15,183	87.4	19.8	88.7	7.5	203.4
1959	: 7,720	3,635	2,448	17,036	63.8	82.0	61.2	9.4	216.4

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1944 - 1959-Continued

Year	Oranges (Including: : tangerines) 2/				Apples			
	California	Others	Grapefruit	Lemons	citrus	Commercial: fruits	counties	Peaches
	Valencias 3/	4/	2/	2/	2/	only		
	: 1,000 : boxes	: 1,000 : boxes	: 1,000 : boxes	: 1,000 : boxes	: 1,000 : tons	: 1,000 : bushels	: 1,000 : bushels	: 1,000 : bushels
1944	: 38,400	74,810	52,180	12,550	7,224	121,266	78,086	31,071
1945	: 26,330	78,020	63,450	14,450	7,458	66,686	79,231	32,521
1946	: 33,860	84,680	59,520	13,800	7,853	118,901	82,854	33,438
1947	: 26,930	87,580	61,630	12,870	7,785	112,892	76,427	34,052
1948	: 25,100	79,020	45,530	10,010	6,628	89,330	60,614	24,984
1949	: 26,230	82,245	36,500	11,360	6,470	134,002	68,672	32,896
1950	: 30,600	91,110	46,580	13,450	7,526	124,477	49,954	28,622
1951	: 25,810	96,780	40,500	12,800	7,358	111,369	63,203	28,871
1952	: 29,400	95,680	38,360	12,590	7,316	94,415	62,432	29,524
1953	: 17,940	112,930	48,370	16,130	8,205	95,368	64,427	27,852
1954	: 24,090	111,635	42,190	14,000	8,050	111,765	62,076	29,536
1955	: 23,200	113,815	45,380	13,250	8,213	107,157	51,852	29,622
1956	: 20,500	116,205	44,780	16,200	8,309	100,623	70,209	32,322
1957	: 14,100	97,155	39,780	16,900	7,070	118,548	61,518	31,676
1958	: 23,300	110,530	43,790	17,340	8,163	126,610	71,069	28,890
1959	: 20,000	116,895	43,100	18,900	8,357	118,227	73,806	31,090

See footnotes at end of table.

CROP PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES, 1944-1959 - Continued

Year	: 6		: 29		Commercial Vegetables		: 28
	Grapes	: other	Cran- tree	Straw- berries	15 fruits	for	
	: fruits	:	:	:		processing	fresh
	: 5/	:	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	tons	tons	barrels	tons	tons	tons	tons
1944	2,696	1,140	376	82	16,711	5,302	8,676
1945	2,767	1,146	656	93	15,798	5,268	9,026
1946	3,137	1,330	856	128	18,156	6,312	9,607
1947	3,020	1,067	792	162	17,454	5,550	8,502
1948	3,061	1,040	968	189	15,179	5,467	8,959
1949	2,614	980	841	156	15,933	5,446	9,346
1950	2,678	872	983	197	16,210	5,220	10,010
1951	3,378	1,024	910	203	16,906	7,222	9,502
1952	3,156	851	804	208	16,058	6,708	9,681
1953	2,690	933	1,203	214	16,622	6,634	10,455
1954	2,563	950	1,018	206	16,714	5,923	10,488
1955	3,241	957	1,026	224	17,228	6,213	10,517
1956	2,912	1,068	988	275	17,505	8,375	10,847
1957	2,599	939	1,050	277	16,032	6,809	10,241
1958	3,026	670	1,166	267	17,637	7,502	10,671
1959	3,228	934	1,252	237	18,187	6,928	10,327

1/ Clean seed.

2/ Produced from bloom of year shown.

3/ Marketed largely during summer and early fall months of year following bloom.

4/ Marketed largely during fall, winter and spring months, beginning in year shown. Includes tangerines. Tangerine estimates shown separate on page 98.

5/ Includes plums, prunes (fresh basis), apricots, figs, olives, and avocados.

6/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage (sauerkraut), sweet corn, cucumbers, green peas, pimientos, spinach, and tomatoes. Estimates for pimientos discontinued beginning with the 1956 crop.

7/ Principal vegetables grown for fresh market in major producing States included in regular monthly reports. Artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts (since 1949), cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn (all major States included only since 1949), cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, garlic, Honey Ball melons, Honey Dew melons, kale, lettuce, onions, green peas, green peppers, shallots, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Estimates for Honey Ball melons discontinued beginning with the 1954 crop. Excludes farm gardens. Includes some quantities not marketed.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS,

UNITED STATES, 1944-59 (1947-49=100)

Year	grains:forage	grains	tables:& Nuts	crops	Cotton	Tobacco	crops	crops	Oil	All
	1/	2/	3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	8/	9/	
1944	100	108	85	98	101	85	86	96	82	96
1945	97	112	89	100	92	97	63	98	88	93
1946	106	104	92	111	110	106	61	114	84	98
1947	81	102	108	97	104	112	83	104	91	93
1948	116	99	103	103	95	93	105	98	109	106
1949	103	99	89	100	101	95	112	98	100	101
1950	104	106	83	102	101	117	70	101	115	97
1951	97	110	82	95	103	93	106	116	106	99
1952	103	106	105	96	100	95	106	112	104	104
1953	101	109	96	101	101	106	115	102	103	103
1954	106	108	85	98	102	118	96	111	116	101
1955	112	115	80	102	102	107	103	109	128	105
1956	112	109	84	109	107	108	93	108	152	106
1957	122	122	79	104	103	124	77	83	147	106
1958	134	124	117	107	114	122	81	86	182	118
1959	142	115	23	103	117	135	103	89	161	118

1/ All corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grain. 2/ All hay, sorghum forage, and sorghum silage.
 3/ All wheat, rye, buckwheat, and rice. 4/ Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, vegetables for processing, vegetables for fresh market, and farm gardens.
 5/ Fruits, berries, and tree nuts. 6/ Sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar and seed, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar and maple sirup. 7/ Cotton lint and cottonseed. 8/ Soybeans, peanuts picked and threshed, flaxseed, tung nuts, and peanuts hogged. 9/ Includes production of hay, pasture, and cover crop seed, and miscellaneous crops (cowpeas, hops, broomcorn, popcorn, peppermint and spearmint), not included in separate crop groups shown.

BEARING ACREAGE OF FRUITS, 1939-59

Year	4	8 major	7 minor	3	22
	fruits	fruits	fruits	planted	fruits and planted nuts
	1/	2/	3/	4/	5/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1944	815.0	2,730.1	86.8	249.2	3,881.1
1945	829.5	2,661.4	87.3	256.5	3,834.7
1946	837.3	2,562.6	86.4	262.0	3,748.3
1947	845.5	2,454.3	85.9	267.1	3,652.8
1948	852.7	2,348.9	83.8	265.4	3,550.8
1949	816.9	2,258.6	81.9	263.3	3,420.7
1950	820.6	2,186.7	81.3	259.0	3,347.6
1951	783.4	2,090.4	80.3	258.3	3,212.4
1952	792.5	1,990.5	81.2	259.0	3,123.2
1953	794.1	1,905.5	82.7	258.2	3,040.5
1954	807.6	1,830.8	85.1	252.8	2,976.3
1955	819.1	1,758.5	86.9	248.3	2,912.8
1956	798.8	1,726.3	86.5	244.1	2,855.7
1957	808.4	1,702.6	86.8	245.5	2,843.3
1958	781.5	1,712.2	88.0	247.9	2,829.6
1959	794.7	1,730.1	91.4	251.7	2,867.9

1/ Oranges (including tangerines), grapefruit, lemons, and limes. 2/ Commercial apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots. 3/ Figs, olives, avocados, dates, persimmons, pomegranates, and nectarines. 4/ Walnuts, almonds, and filberts.

State	Harvested acreage of 59 crops (excluding duplications 1/)		
	Average 1948-57 2/	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres
Maine	891	762	737
New Hampshire	292	239	228
Vermont	932	829	815
Massachusetts	363	306	300
Rhode Island	38	32	31
Connecticut	309	276	272
New York	5,595	5,103	5,016
New Jersey	786	744	762
Pennsylvania	5,543	5,306	5,209
Ohio	10,496	9,922	10,377
Indiana	11,142	10,648	11,433
Illinois	20,911	20,450	21,233
Michigan	7,600	7,309	7,483
Wisconsin	10,195	9,885	9,884
Minnesota	19,495	18,836	19,039
Iowa	22,510	22,489	23,310
Missouri	12,673	12,384	13,312
North Dakota	21,170	20,610	19,778
South Dakota	17,536	16,531	14,722
Nebraska	19,146	18,588	18,918
Kansas	21,148	21,089	21,506
Delaware	435	462	485
Maryland	1,594	1,558	1,592
Virginia	3,350	3,124	3,161
West Virginia	1,103	944	912
North Carolina	5,978	5,066	5,449
South Carolina	3,909	3,052	3,303
Georgia	6,191	4,873	5,299
Florida	1,207	1,216	1,239
Kentucky	4,720	4,140	4,181
Tennessee	5,186	4,464	4,593
Alabama	5,032	4,085	4,401
Mississippi	5,592	4,742	4,947
Arkansas	5,583	5,323	5,717
Louisiana	2,988	2,414	2,580
Oklahoma	10,626	9,285	9,387
Texas	24,906	24,286	24,147
Montana	8,987	8,708	9,060
Idaho	3,694	3,798	3,763
Wyoming	1,878	1,902	1,819
Colorado	6,140	6,607	6,370
New Mexico	1,368	1,122	1,154
Arizona	1,131	1,220	1,205
Utah	1,253	1,186	1,128
Nevada	421	423	295
Washington	4,198	4,186	4,205
Oregon	2,928	2,964	2,846
California	7,149	7,269	7,289
U.S.	336,317	320,757	324,892

1/ For individual crops see page 60 to 109. 2/ Includes Honey Ball melons prior to 1954 and pimientos prior to 1956.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1958 and 1959

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Winter wheat 2/	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres						
Maine	11	11	85	89	1	1	---	---
N.H.	11	12	10	11	---	---	---	---
Vt.	60	61	45	48	---	---	---	---
Mass.	30	32	11	11	---	---	---	---
R.I.	6	6	1	1	---	---	---	---
Conn.	40	41	9	10	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	680	660	672	652	40	31	283	291
N.J.	157	191	35	36	43	41	67	66
Pa.	1,261	1,299	772	780	246	199	580	563
Ohio	3,420	3,996	1,180	1,192	120	91	1,532	1,578
Ind.	4,637	5,436	1,073	942	90	69	1,321	1,361
Ill.	8,664	10,060	2,591	2,358	131	103	1,742	1,777
Mich.	1,911	2,217	1,093	984	92	108	1,106	1,206
Wis.	2,717	2,853	2,736	2,654	45	50	30	35
Minn.	5,768	6,856	4,029	3,948	869	1,039	33	40
Iowa	10,085	12,594	5,169	4,634	27	23	150	154
Mo.	3,438	4,716	1,150	1,184	351	260	1,688	1,705
N.Dak.	1,376	1,390	2,076	1,993	4,066	4,188	---	---
S.Dak.	3,974	4,371	3,216	2,862	535	610	534	603
Nebr.	5,644	7,168	1,463	1,361	276	359	3,612	3,431
Kans.	1,796	2,012	685	843	804	973	10,870	10,870
Del.	134	168	7	9	20	22	31	29
Md.	450	514	55	63	98	88	179	179
Va.	775	837	172	172	133	128	256	294
W.Va.	152	154	54	51	14	13	33	30
N.C.	1,859	2,008	557	568	66	86	337	431
S.C.	937	974	727	712	44	48	149	200
Ga.	2,733	2,909	539	550	12	17	77	122
Fla.	581	616	188	192	---	---	---	---
Ky.	1,573	1,836	114	103	122	113	250	275
Tenn.	1,545	1,684	518	440	80	83	160	206
Ala.	2,100	2,264	458	435	---	---	133	80
Miss.	1,498	1,393	351	449	5	6	162	50
Ark.	477	434	506	385	24	19	155	186
La.	590	555	150	160	---	---	70	84
Okla.	310	294	1,191	965	585	708	4,661	5,034
Texas	1,778	1,547	2,536	2,232	540	475	3,696	4,287
Mont.	185	163	412	433	1,680	1,966	2,413	2,099
Idaho	63	81	200	178	582	559	756	733
Wyo.	62	63	145	155	118	127	289	240
Colo.	543	516	215	176	559	548	2,950	2,802
N.Mex.	50	52	35	38	44	54	217	280
Ariz.	37	36	25	25	203	215	130	109
Utah	47	51	46	40	198	186	203	179
Nev.	4	4	9	9	21	21	6	6
Wash.	59	80	205	201	725	725	1,886	1,848
Oreg.	47	65	373	306	618	598	757	742
Calif.	238	250	517	501	2,082	2,040	391	407
U.S.	74,513	85,530	38,406	36,141	16,309	16,990	43,895	44,612

See footnotes at end of table.

State	PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1958 and 1959 - Continued							
	All spring				Other spring			
	wheat	Durum	wheat	wheat		All wheat		
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	283	291	
N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	67	66	
Ia.	---	---	---	---	---	580	553	
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	1,532	1,578	
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	1,321	1,361	
Ill.	---	---	---	---	---	1,742	1,777	
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	1,106	1,206	
Wis.	34	33	---	---	34	33	64	68
Minn.	783	978	19	28	764	950	816	1,018
Iowa	12	15	---	---	12	15	162	169
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,688	1,705
N.Dak.	6,512	6,751	797	1,036	5,715	5,715	6,512	6,751
S.Dak.	1,891	2,083	74	102	1,817	1,981	2,425	2,686
Nebr.	8	13	---	---	8	13	3,620	3,444
Kans.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,870	10,870
Del.	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	29
Md.	---	---	---	---	---	---	179	179
Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	256	294
W.Va.	---	---	---	---	---	---	33	30
N.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	337	431
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	149	200
Ga.	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	122
Ky.	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	215
Tenn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	160	206
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	133	80
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	162	50
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	155	186
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	84
Oklahoma.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,661	5,034
Texas	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,696	4,287
Mont.	2,084	2,487	42	117	2,042	2,370	4,497	4,586
Idaho	577	514	---	---	577	514	1,333	1,247
Wyo.	44	53	---	---	44	53	333	293
Colo.	56	40	---	---	56	40	3,006	2,842
N.Mex.	6	5	---	---	6	5	223	285
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	130	109
Utah	70	65	---	---	70	65	273	244
Nev.	14	16	---	---	14	16	20	22
Wash.	179	267	---	---	179	267	2,065	2,115
Oreg.	104	111	---	---	104	111	861	853
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	---	391	407
U. S.	12,374	13,431	932	1,283	11,442	12,148	56,269	58,043

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1958 and 1959 - Continued

State	Rye 2/		Buckwheat		Flaxseed 1/		Cotton	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
N.Y.	139	125	29	27	---	---	---	---
N.J.	108	102	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	55	41	26	22	---	---	---	---
Ohio	100	92	3	5	---	---	---	---
Ind.	219	206	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	175	164	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mich.	215	241	15	16	---	---	---	---
Wis.	43	43	20	15	7	5	---	---
Minn.	81	80	13	8	532	492	---	---
Iowa.	40	33	---	---	14	15	---	---
Mo.	200	168	---	---	---	---	307	409
N.Dak.	390	269	---	---	2,599	2,209	---	---
S.Dak.	275	170	---	---	672	652	---	---
Nebr.	299	272	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	365	307	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	47	43	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	92	90	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	220	231	---	---	---	---	---	---
W.Va.	---	---	3	3	---	---	---	---
N.C.	150	138	---	---	---	---	271	400
S.C.	43	58	---	---	---	---	357	578
Ga.	59	100	---	---	---	---	388	678
Ky.	134	117	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	85	77	4	4	---	---	416	524
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	540	855
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,185	1,527
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,075	1,338
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	379	517
Okl.	347	323	---	---	---	---	430	658
Texas	100	100	---	---	31	38	5,675	6,765
Mont.	43	38	---	---	42	23	---	---
Idaho	9	9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	32	30	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	82	117	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	16	20	---	---	---	---	184	206
Ariz.	---	---	---	1	3	386	389	---
Utah	13	13	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	125	118	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	110	100	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	19	19	---	45	45	750	900	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
States 4/	---	---	---	---	---	36	59	---
U.S.	4,430	4,054	113	100	3,943	3,482	12,379	15,803

See footnotes at end of table.

State	PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1958 and 1959 - Continued							
	Potatoes 17		Sweetpotatoes		Rice		Popcorn	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Maine	149	143	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	2.1	1.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	6.8	6.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
R.I.	4.7	4.5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	6.7	6.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	89	80	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.J.	18	18	16	16	---	---	---	---
Pa.	50	49	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	20.9	19.5	---	---	---	23	18.7	---
Ind.	9.1	10.3	---	---	---	43	31.8	---
Ill.	2	1.8	---	---	---	30	24	---
Mich.	53	54.5	---	---	---	4.5	3.3	---
Wis.	50	48	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	92.9	98.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa	6	5.5	---	---	---	49	18.9	---
Mo.	9	9	2	2	4.0	4.3	16.8	10.1
N.Dak.	108	105	---	---	---	---	---	---
S.Dak.	9.1	7.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nebr.	19.4	18.1	---	---	---	25	15	---
Kans.	3.6	2.5	1.3	1.3	---	5.5	5.5	---
Del.	11	12	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.2	---	---	---	---
Va.	36.3	33.9	19.1	22.5	---	---	---	---
W.Va.	12	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	35.9	32.9	31	32	---	---	---	---
S.C.	7.5	6.5	13	15	---	---	---	---
Ga.	4.8	4.5	12	14	---	---	---	---
Fla.	49.9	37.8	1.6	1.5	---	---	---	---
Ky.	13.7	13.7	4.4	4.4	---	31.5	18.3	---
Tenn.	12	13	8	10	---	---	---	---
Ala.	29.4	20.7	13	12	---	---	---	---
Miss.	9	9	19	19	42	46	---	---
Ark.	8.5	7.6	5	4.7	342	390	---	---
La.	7	7.2	85	89	415	459	---	---
Okla.	5	5.1	2	1.8	---	---	8.0	1.0
Texas	22	20.5	23	24	385	421	7.7	1.6
Mont.	9.5	9.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	209.6	211.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	5.8	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	60	57	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	3.2	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	9.6	7.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	10.5	8.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	1.7	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	46	44	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	40.5	38.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	122.5	97.4	12	13	251	287	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
States	---	---	---	---	---	14.2	5.7	---
U.S.	1,499.5	1,416.3	272.0	286.4	1,439.0	1,607.3	258.2	153.9

See footnotes at end of table.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1958 and 1959 - Continued

State	Sorghums 1958 1,000 acres	5/ 1959 1,000 acres	Beans, dry acres	edible 1958 1,000 acres	Peas, dry 1958 1,000 acres	field 1959 1,000 acres	Sugar beets 1958 1,000 acres	6/ 1959 1,000 acres
Maine	---	---	3	2	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	---	---	120	104	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.0	23.0
Ind.	50	21	---	---	---	---	7/ 7/	7/ 7/
Ill.	31	14	---	---	---	---	7/ 7/	7/ 7/
Mich.	---	---	548	553	---	---	77.3	76.2
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.2	8.6
Minn.	---	---	---	---	6	5	73.4	75.3
Iowa	334	104	---	---	---	---	7/ 7/	7/ 7/
Mo.	847	610	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. Dak.	12	15	---	---	5	6	38.5	39.4
S. Dak.	326	339	---	---	---	---	5.9	6.3
Nebr.	1,848	1,478	72	74	---	---	64.8	65.4
Kans.	4,981	5,180	---	---	---	---	8.6	8.7
Va.	25	21	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	125	134	---	---	---	---	---	---
S.C.	58	60	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	69	73	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	77	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	130	94	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ala.	92	69	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miss.	127	68	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	171	106	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	38	19	---	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	1,322	1,348	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	8,742	8,567	---	---	---	---	7/ 7/	7/ 7/
Mont.	---	---	16	14	---	---	57.4	57.0
Idaho	---	---	145	149	79	130	90.0	90.9
Wyo.	6	8	79	76	---	---	38.6	39.7
Colo.	869	756	266	234	22	13	146.1	148.6
N. Mex.	348	320	18	13	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	137	130	3	3	---	---	---	---
Utah	---	---	11	10	---	---	34.2	32.7
Nev.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	---	---	76	58	108	150	34.9	35.8
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	7	12	19.4	19.7
Calif.	282	302	298	267	1	2	206.2	213.0
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
States	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.3	6.2
U.S.	21,047	19,886	1,655	1,557	228	318	933.8	946.5

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall. For planted acreage of potatoes by seasonal groups, see page 108. 2/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall. 3/ Estimated December 1. 4/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky and Nevada. 5/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including syrup. 6/ Includes acreage planted in excess of allotments which had to be abandoned, plowed up or diverted to other than edible sugar uses. 7/ Included in "Other States."

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1959

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State	Acreage harvested		CORN, ALL 1/			Production		
	Average: 1958		Yield per acre			Production		
	1948-57	1959	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000			: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: acres	: acres	: acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	: 13	: 11	: 11	35.1	41.0	41.0	453	451
N.H.	: 12	: 11	: 12	44.3	49.0	47.0	516	539
Vt.	: 61	: 60	: 61	48.4	52.0	52.0	2,947	3,120
Mass.	: 32	: 30	: 32	49.3	54.0	54.0	1,572	1,620
R.I.	: 7	: 6	: 6	42.4	47.0	44.0	284	282
Conn.	: 39	: 40	: 41	46.5	53.0	52.0	1,802	2,120
N.Y.	: 675	: 668	: 655	46.3	50.0	51.0	31,291	33,400
N.J.	: 187	: 156	: 190	47.5	68.0	65.0	8,881	10,608
Pa.	: 1,320	: 1,252	: 1,293	47.6	65.5	61.0	62,904	82,202
Ohio	: 3,569	: 3,376	: 3,984	55.4	60.0	63.0	198,233	202,560
Ind.	: 4,650	: 4,447	: 5,425	54.2	63.0	62.0	252,458	280,161
Ill.	: 8,921	: 8,517	: 10,050	57.2	69.0	67.0	509,193	587,673
Mich.	: 1,782	: 1,899	: 2,203	45.7	56.0	57.0	81,781	106,344
Wis.	: 2,605	: 2,625	: 2,766	53.6	52.5	65.0	139,836	140,962
Minn.	: 5,524	: 5,733	: 6,822	43.4	54.5	49.0	268,215	312,448
Iowa	: 10,614	: 10,065	: 12,581	53.3	66.0	66.0	566,066	664,290
Mo.	: 4,014	: 3,227	: 4,679	38.8	56.0	55.0	155,480	180,712
N.Dak.	: 1,235	: 1,341	: 1,368	21.7	19.0	16.5	26,862	25,479
S.Dak.	: 3,891	: 3,896	: 4,091	23.0	27.0	19.5	108,551	105,192
Nebr.	: 6,584	: 5,582	: 7,089	31.2	52.5	49.5	204,872	293,055
Kans.	: 2,166	: 1,741	: 1,967	25.4	42.0	41.5	55,554	73,122
Del.	: 155	: 132	: 165	43.4	65.0	55.0	6,760	8,580
Md.	: 481	: 448	: 510	45.4	62.0	54.0	21,820	27,776
Va.	: 926	: 773	: 835	38.0	53.0	46.0	35,357	40,969
W.Va.	: 210	: 151	: 153	42.0	55.0	50.0	8,776	8,305
N.C.	: 2,125	: 1,850	: 1,998	31.0	44.0	43.0	65,521	81,400
S.C.	: 1,206	: 934	: 953	20.2	31.0	27.0	24,103	28,954
Ga.	: 2,957	: 2,711	: 2,874	18.5	32.0	28.5	54,176	86,752
Fla.	: 595	: 574	: 603	17.0	26.0	27.0	10,031	14,924
Ky.	: 2,056	: 1,547	: 1,825	37.2	49.0	47.0	76,202	75,803
Tenn.	: 1,912	: 1,532	: 1,670	29.3	39.0	40.5	55,944	59,748
Ala.	: 2,411	: 2,089	: 2,235	20.8	33.0	28.0	49,947	68,937
Miss.	: 1,798	: 1,458	: 1,371	22.2	30.5	31.0	39,642	44,469
Ark.	: 896	: 459	: 427	21.8	32.0	35.0	19,140	14,688
La.	: 691	: 570	: 530	21.3	28.0	33.0	14,559	15,360
Okla.	: 662	: 300	: 282	18.7	30.0	33.0	12,966	9,000
Texas	: 2,158	: 1,754	: 1,526	19.0	24.5	28.0	41,073	42,973
Mont.	: 172	: 176	: 158	16.8	18.0	20.5	2,914	3,168
Idaho	: 40	: 62	: 80	58.6	68.0	70.0	2,441	4,216
Wyo.	: 57	: 61	: 61	20.8	30.0	29.0	1,205	1,830
Colo.	: 493	: 525	: 494	31.8	49.0	51.0	15,511	25,725
N.Mex.	: 63	: 47	: 50	18.6	31.0	28.5	1,145	1,457
Ariz.	: 36	: 36	: 35	19.3	32.5	34.0	744	1,170
Utah	: 37	: 46	: 50	46.6	58.0	61.0	1,754	2,668
Nev.	: 3	: 4	: 4	39.8	55.0	55.0	125	220
Wash.	: 28	: 59	: 80	64.8	73.0	76.0	1,902	4,307
Oreg.	: 30	: 45	: 64	50.6	70.0	60.0	1,557	3,150
Calif.	: 130	: 238	: 250	51.0	73.0	73.0	7,696	17,374
U.S.	: 80,228	: 73,327	: 84,609	40.6	51.8	51.5	3,251,064	3,800,863
							4,361	4,170

1/ This table covers corn for all purposes, including hogged and siloed corn, and that cut and fed without removing the ears, as well as that husked and snapped for grain. The yield for grain, with an allowance for varying yield of corn for other purposes, is applied to the total acreage to obtain an equivalent production expressed in terms of grain.

CORN UTILIZATION, 1958

State	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	For grain		For silage		Hogging down, grazing, and forage		
			1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	10	11.5	115	1
N. H.	---	---	---	---	---	11	11.5	126	---
Vt.	1	52.0	52	52	58	10.5	609	1	
Mass.	3	54.0	162	162	26	11.5	299	1	
R. I.	---	---	---	---	6	10.5	63	---	
Conn.	3	53.0	159	159	37	12.0	444	---	
N. Y.	212	53.0	11,236	11,236	441	10.0	4,410	15	
N. J.	113	68.0	7,684	7,684	41	12.0	492	2	
Pa.	991	67.0	66,397	66,397	254	11.5	2,921	10	
Ohio	3,167	60.0	190,020	190,020	165	10.3	1,700	44	
Ind.	4,291	63.0	270,333	270,333	120	10.0	1,200	36	
Ill.	8,244	69.0	568,836	568,836	230	11.5	2,645	43	
Mich.	1,519	58.0	88,102	88,102	336	8.5	2,856	44	
Wis.	1,477	56.5	83,450	83,450	1,155	8.8	10,164	53	
Minn.	4,793	56.0	268,408	268,408	860	8.6	7,396	80	
Iowa	9,733	66.0	642,378	642,378	241	11.0	2,651	91	
Mo.	3,066	56.0	171,696	171,696	97	9.0	873	64	
N. Dak.	375	26.0	9,750	9,750	660	3.5	2,310	306	
S. Dak.	3,273	28.0	91,644	91,644	390	5.0	1,950	233	
Nebr.	5,415	53.0	286,995	286,995	89	10.0	890	78	
Kans.	1,584	42.0	66,528	66,528	131	9.0	1,179	26	
Del.	126	65.0	8,190	8,190	5	11.0	55	1	
Md.	396	62.0	24,552	24,552	48	13.0	624	4	
Va.	666	53.0	35,298	35,298	94	12.5	1,175	13	
W. Va.	130	55.0	7,150	7,150	17	11.5	196	4	
N. C.	1,752	44.0	77,088	77,088	63	11.0	693	35	
S. C.	872	31.0	27,032	27,032	12	9.0	108	50	
Ga.	2,299	32.0	73,568	73,568	43	7.0	301	369	
Fla.	385	26.0	10,010	10,010	29	7.0	203	160	
Ky.	1,501	49.0	73,549	73,549	32	11.0	352	14	
Tenn.	1,449	39.0	56,511	56,511	38	9.5	361	45	
Ala.	1,980	33.0	65,340	65,340	15	7.5	112	94	
Miss.	1,410	30.5	43,005	43,005	12	9.0	108	36	
Ark.	444	32.5	14,430	14,430	8	7.0	56	7	
La.	524	28.0	14,672	14,672	9	8.0	72	37	
Okla.	276	31.0	8,556	8,556	13	6.2	81	11	
Texas	1,658	24.5	40,621	40,621	54	8.0	432	42	
Mont.	12	22.5	270	270	58	6.0	348	106	
Idaho	22	68.0	1,496	1,496	39	16.0	624	1	
Wyo.	15	30.0	450	450	30	9.5	285	16	
Colo.	348	47.5	16,530	16,530	144	13.0	1,872	33	
N. Mex.	27	30.0	810	810	11	12.0	132	9	
Ariz.	28	30.0	840	840	7	13.0	91	1	
Utah	4	50.0	200	200	39	14.0	546	3	
Nev.	1	50.0	50	50	3	14.0	42	---	
Wash.	41	74.0	3,034	3,034	17	13.5	230	1	
Oreg.	27	70.0	1,890	1,890	15	14.0	210	3	
Calif.	172	73.0	12,556	12,556	64	15.0	960	2	
U. S.	64,825	53.1	3,441,528	3,441,528	6,277	8.9	55,562	2,225	

CORN UTILIZATION, 1959

State	For grain			For silage			Hogging down, grazing, and forage acres	
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	1,000 tons	1,000 acres
Maine	1,000 acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 bushels	10 acres	11.0 Tons	110 tons	110 1,000 acres	1
N. H.	---	---	---	12	11.5	138	---	---
Vt.	1	52.0	52	6	10.5	630	---	---
Mass.	4	54.0	216	27	11.5	310	1	1
R. I.	---	---	---	6	10.0	60	---	---
Conn.	3	52.0	156	38	12.0	456	---	---
N. Y.	229	53.0	12,137	412	10.5	4,326	14	14
N. J.	143	65.0	9,295	45	12.0	540	2	2
Pa.	1,039	62.0	64,418	246	11.0	2,706	8	8
Ohio	3,809	65.0	239,967	143	11.3	1,616	32	32
Ind.	5,257	62.0	325,934	136	11.5	1,564	32	32
Ill.	9,789	67.0	655,863	221	12.0	2,652	40	40
Mich.	1,853	59.0	109,327	309	9.5	2,936	41	41
Wis.	1,837	68.0	124,916	901	10.9	9,821	28	28
Minn.	5,799	50.5	292,850	955	8.5	8,118	68	68
Iowa	12,178	66.0	803,748	277	11.5	3,186	126	126
Mo.	4,445	55.0	244,475	140	9.5	1,330	94	94
N. Dak.	342	26.0	8,892	739	2.7	1,995	287	287
S. Dak.	2,455	24.0	58,920	982	3.5	3,437	654	654
Nebr.	6,841	50.0	342,050	142	7.5	1,065	106	106
Kans.	1,751	42.0	73,542	177	8.3	1,469	39	39
Del.	158	55.0	8,390	6	11.0	66	1	1
Md.	448	54.0	24,192	58	11.5	66?	4	4
Va.	694	46.0	31,924	124	11.5	1,426	17	17
W. Va.	133	50.0	6,650	17	10.5	178	3	3
N. C.	1,908	43.0	82,044	56	11.5	644	34	34
S. C.	869	27.0	23,463	18	8.0	144	66	66
Ga.	2,434	28.5	69,369	32	7.5	240	408	408
Fla.	410	27.0	11,070	29	7.5	218	164	164
Ky.	1,771	47.0	83,237	38	10.0	380	16	16
Tenn.	1,565	40.5	63,382	40	10.0	400	65	65
Ala.	2,070	28.0	57,960	20	7.0	140	145	145
Miss.	1,326	31.0	41,106	15	8.5	128	30	30
Ark.	404	35.0	14,140	13	7.5	98	10	10
La.	493	33.0	16,269	10	9.0	90	27	27
Okla.	254	33.5	8,509	17	7.0	119	11	11
Texas	1,459	28.0	40,852	44	8.0	352	23	23
Mont.	8	26.0	208	68	6.5	442	82	82
Idaho	25	70.0	1,750	53	16.0	848	2	2
Wyo.	20	31.0	620	25	9.0	225	16	16
Colo.	321	49.0	15,729	143	13.0	1,859	30	30
N. Mex.	23	30.0	690	12	10.5	126	15	15
Ariz.	27	32.0	864	7	12.5	88	1	1
Utah	6	55.0	330	41	14.5	594	3	3
Nev.	---	---	---	4	14.0	56	---	---
Wash.	53	77.0	4,081	25	13.5	338	2	2
Oreg.	37	60.0	2,220	22	13.0	286	5	5
Calif.	181	73.0	13,213	67	15.5	1,038	2	2
U. S.	74,872	53.3	3,989,320	6,982	8.5	59,655	2,752	2,752

ALL WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1958		1959	Average: 1958		1959	Average: 1958		1959
	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	381	267	262	29.3	34.5	29.5	11,032	9,212	7,729
N.J.	70	52	51	26.2	34.0	31.0	1,778	1,768	1,581
Pa.	771	564	530	24.0	30.0	26.5	18,187	16,920	14,045
Ohio	1,962	1,495	1,346	24.6	31.0	24.5	48,335	46,345	32,977
Ind.	1,462	1,281	1,255	24.8	32.0	26.0	35,830	40,992	32,630
Ill.	1,729	1,694	1,660	25.6	31.5	25.5	44,246	53,361	42,330
Mich.	1,202	1,100	1,133	27.6	38.0	31.0	32,935	41,800	35,123
Wis.	79	62	65	24.5	33.4	28.5	1,903	2,071	1,853
Minn.	928	806	976	17.9	31.4	23.9	16,202	25,345	23,287
Iowa	186	152	151	21.6	31.7	19.2	3,961	4,816	2,899
Mo.	1,501	1,446	1,518	23.6	28.0	25.0	35,537	40,488	37,950
N.Dak.	8,760	6,374	6,493	13.3	23.1	15.0	113,651	147,372	97,152
S.Dak.	3,143	2,332	1,972	11.5	23.9	9.2	35,044	55,722	18,204
Nebr.	3,723	3,442	3,172	20.6	33.0	22.0	75,801	113,488	69,700
Kans.	10,884	10,591	10,485	15.6	28.0	20.0	169,289	296,548	209,700
Del.	48	28	27	21.6	25.5	27.5	972	714	742
Md.	242	166	168	21.6	25.5	24.0	5,038	4,233	4,032
Va.	340	237	275	21.6	26.0	23.5	7,184	6,162	6,462
W.Va.	54	28	25	21.0	26.0	23.5	1,111	728	588
N.C.	374	306	398	19.6	23.5	23.5	7,326	7,191	9,353
S.C.	169	142	192	17.6	22.0	20.5	2,971	3,124	3,936
Ga.	126	69	110	16.7	23.0	20.5	2,099	1,587	2,255
Ky.	245	168	183	19.7	23.5	24.5	4,761	3,948	4,484
Tenn.	239	133	173	17.1	20.0	21.5	4,046	2,660	3,720
Ala.	36	100	60	19.0	23.0	23.0	707	2,300	1,380
Miss.	32	112	33	23.2	17.0	26.0	731	1,904	858
Ark.	62	117	140	19.3	20.0	26.0	1,295	2,340	3,640
La.	1/45	42	50	1/19.3	16.0	24.0	1/ 806	672	1,200
Okla.	4,924	4,440	4,573	12.8	26.0	19.5	64,925	115,440	89,174
Texas	3,136	3,320	3,420	10.9	22.0	17.5	35,358	73,040	59,850
Mont.	5,115	4,360	4,299	17.8	23.4	19.1	90,092	101,832	82,090
Idaho	1,402	1,236	1,193	29.1	34.4	35.8	40,284	42,492	42,748
Wyo.	335	300	261	17.8	27.1	21.1	5,976	8,120	5,517
Colo.	2,290	2,648	2,609	16.0	25.4	21.0	37,031	67,205	54,825
N.Mex.	209	196	227	8.8	19.4	17.0	1,895	3,806	3,849
Ariz.	31	122	102	27.5	32.0	36.0	903	3,904	3,672
Utah	387	259	231	20.1	19.8	23.2	7,752	5,141	5,355
Nev.	16	20	21	29.4	37.7	36.0	473	754	756
Wash.	2,490	2,005	2,000	28.8	34.9	36.7	70,871	69,957	73,323
Oreg.	978	821	814	28.2	34.1	35.0	27,312	28,000	28,464
Calif.	527	371	371	19.8	22.0	23.5	10,305	8,162	8,718
U.S.	60,601	53,404	53,024	18.0	27.4	21.3	1,075	1,391	1,461
	1/	Short-time average.					1/	1/	1/

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1948-57	1958	Average: 1948-57	1958	Average: 1948-57	1958	Average: 1948-57	1958
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000				1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	: 378	267	262	29.3	34.5	29.5	10,957	9,212
N.J.	: 70	52	51	26.2	34.0	31.0	1,778	1,768
Pa.	: 771	564	530	24.0	30.0	26.5	18,187	16,920
Ohio	: 1,962	1,495	1,346	24.6	31.0	24.5	48,335	46,345
Ind.	: 1,452	1,281	1,255	24.8	32.0	26.0	35,830	40,992
Ill.	: 1,728	1,694	1,660	25.6	31.5	25.5	44,206	53,361
Mich.	: 1,202	1,100	1,133	27.6	38.0	31.0	32,935	41,800
Wis.	: 28	29	33	24.9	35.0	29.0	700	1,015
Minn.	: 55	31	28	20.5	31.0	20.5	1,103	961
Iowa	: 171	140	136	21.8	32.0	19.0	3,670	4,480
Mo.	: 1,501	1,446	1,518	23.6	28.0	25.0	35,537	40,488
S.Dak.	: 326	500	450	16.2	34.5	15.0	5,384	17,250
Nebr.	: 3,672	3,435	3,160	20.7	33.0	22.0	75,137	113,355
Kans.	: 10,884	10,591	10,485	15.6	28.0	20.0	169,289	296,548
Del.	: 48	28	27	21.6	25.5	27.5	972	714
Md.	: 242	166	168	21.6	25.5	24.0	5,038	4,233
Va.	: 340	237	275	21.6	26.0	23.5	7,184	6,162
W.Va.	: 54	28	25	21.0	26.0	23.5	1,111	728
N.C.	: 374	306	398	19.6	23.5	23.5	7,326	7,191
S.C.	: 169	142	192	17.6	22.0	20.5	2,971	3,124
Ga.	: 126	69	110	16.7	23.0	20.5	2,099	1,587
Ky.	: 245	168	183	19.7	23.5	24.5	4,761	3,948
Tenn.	: 239	133	173	17.1	20.0	21.5	4,046	2,660
Ala.	: 36	100	60	19.0	23.0	23.0	707	2,300
Miss.	: 32	112	33	23.2	17.0	26.0	731	1,904
Ark.	: 62	117	140	19.3	20.0	26.0	1,295	2,340
La.	: 1/45	42	50	1/19.3	16.0	24.0	1,806	672
Okla.	: 4,924	4,440	4,573	12.8	26.0	19.5	64,925	115,440
Texas	: 3,136	3,320	3,420	10.9	22.0	17.5	35,358	73,040
Mont.	: 1,540	2,347	1,854	21.8	27.5	25.0	34,091	64,542
Idaho	: 776	672	695	25.4	30.5	32.0	19,402	20,496
Wyo.	: 262	260	216	18.0	28.0	22.0	4,734	7,280
Colo.	: 2,204	2,599	2,573	15.8	25.5	21.0	35,421	66,274
N.Mex.	: 192	191	223	8.0	19.5	17.0	1,652	3,724
Ariz.	: 31	122	102	27.5	32.0	36.0	903	3,904
Utah	: 300	193	168	16.5	14.5	18.0	4,942	2,798
Nev.	: 4	6	6	27.7	37.0	36.0	109	222
Wash.	: 2,010	1,834	1,742	29.7	36.0	37.5	59,207	66,024
Oreg.	: 779	723	709	28.7	35.0	36.0	22,205	25,305
Calif.	: 527	371	371	19.8	22.0	23.5	10,305	8,162
U.S.	: 42,874	41,351	40,523	19.2	28.5	22.8	814,784	1,179,269
								923,449

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average:	1948-57:	1958	Average:	1948-57:	1958	Average:	1948-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	50	33	32	24.2	32.0	29.0	1,204	1,056	896	
Miun.	821	756	922	17.8	31.5	24.0	14,281	23,814	22,128	
Iowa	15	12	115	19.6	28.0	21.0	291	336	315	
N. Dak.	6,870	5,604	5,492	13.6	23.0	14.5	90,652	128,892	79,634	
S. Dak.	2,600	1,761	1,444	10.8	21.0	7.5	27,301	36,981	10,830	
Nebr.	52	7	12	12.8	19.0	15.0	664	133	180	
Mont.	3,391	1,973	2,330	15.8	18.5	14.5	52,738	36,500	33,785	
Idaho	626	564	503	33.8	39.0	41.0	20,882	21,996	20,828	
Wyo.	73	40	45	17.1	21.0	17.0	1,242	840	765	
Colo.	86	49	36	19.0	19.0	22.0	1,610	931	792	
N. Mex.	17	5	4	14.8	16.5	14.5	243	82	58	
Utah	86	66	63	32.6	35.5	37.0	2,810	2,343	2,331	
Nev.	12	14	15	30.0	38.0	36.0	364	532	540	
Wash.	480	171	258	24.6	23.0	31.0	11,664	3,933	7,998	
Oreg.	199	98	105	26.4	27.5	28.0	5,107	2,695	2,940	
U.S.	15,385	11,153	11,281	15.4	23.4	16.3	231,167	261,064	184,020	

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average:	1948-57:	1958	Average:	1948-57:	1958	Average:	1948-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	52	19	26	14.2	30.0	22.5	818	570	585	
N. Dak.	1,890	770	1,001	12.0	24.0	17.5	23,000	18,480	17,518	
S. Dak.	217	71	73	10.4	21.0	8.0	2,359	1,491	624	
Mont.	1/460	40	115	1/17.0	21.0	17.0	1/8,157	840	1,955	
U.S.	2,342	900	1,220	12.2	23.8	17.0	29,439	21,381	20,682	

1/ Short-time average. Included with "Other Spring" wheat prior to 1954.

Wheat: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter			Spring			White			Total
	Hard	Soft	Red	Hard	Durum	1/	(Winter & Spring)	1,000	bushels	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	bushels	
	bushels	bushels	bushels							
Average 1948-57:	503,422	185,342	193,023	29,895	163,708	1/	1,075,391			
1958	838,396	194,571	232,665	21,679	174,403	1/	1,461,714			
1959	617,907	165,183	152,481	21,018	171,562	1/	1,128,151			

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately

OATS

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average: 1958		1959	Average: 1948-57		1958	Average: 1948-57		1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	1,000
Maine	82	67	71	42.0	45.0	47.0	3,454	3,015	3,337
N.H.	2	1	1	36.9	43.0	39.0	78	43	39
Vt.	19	12	13	35.7	38.0	43.0	686	456	559
Mass.	3	2	2	36.9	43.0	41.0	108	86	82
Conn.	2	1	1	32.8	39.0	39.0	65	39	39
N.Y.	694	61.5	609	41.0	52.0	54.0	28,320	31,930	32,886
N.J.	36	26	25	36.6	38.5	41.5	1,301	1,001	1,038
Pa.	758	729	736	37.5	43.5	44.0	28,462	31,712	32,384
Ohio	1,146	1,090	1,136	41.4	52.0	46.0	47,435	56,680	52,256
Ind.	1,251	943	858	39.6	51.0	37.5	49,614	48,093	32,175
Ill.	3,328	2,427	2,233	42.4	55.0	40.0	141,331	133,485	89,320
Mich.	1,288	1,056	940	37.0	51.0	41.0	47,625	53,856	38,540
Wis.	2,855	2,641	2,562	46.1	58.0	50.0	131,430	153,178	128,100
Minn.	4,855	3,916	3,759	38.5	54.0	47.0	186,255	211,454	176,673
Iowa	5,839	4,822	4,388	37.4	45.5	42.5	219,274	219,401	186,490
Mo.	1,285	696	745	28.6	32.0	24.5	37,121	22,272	18,252
N.Dak.	1,887	1,942	1,573	27.2	39.0	24.5	51,432	75,738	38,538
S.Dak.	3,312	3,127	1,970	27.8	39.0	20.5	92,400	121,953	40,385
Nebr.	2,119	1,330	1,197	23.6	35.0	24.5	50,518	46,550	29,326
Kans.	988	516	681	23.5	26.0	23.0	23,653	13,416	15,663
Del.	8	6	7	34.4	38.5	35.0	271	231	245
Md.	56	49	52	36.1	36.5	39.0	2,052	1,788	2,028
Va.	127	101	115	34.2	37.0	38.0	4,358	3,737	4,370
W.Va.	40	27	29	33.0	35.0	40.0	1,294	945	1,160
N.C.	373	336	390	32.8	31.0	35.0	12,379	10,416	13,650
S.C.	482	397	421	29.0	33.0	33.0	14,038	13,101	13,893
Ga.	404	276	276	28.0	33.0	32.0	11,412	9,108	8,832
Fla.	25	30	27	21.8	27.0	26.0	584	810	702
Ky.	70	36	38	27.7	31.0	31.0	1,993	1,116	1,178
Tenn.	200	150	164	28.4	30.0	31.5	5,719	4,500	5,166
Ala.	123	96	130	27.7	31.0	32.0	3,461	2,976	4,160
Miss.	242	133	200	34.0	33.0	43.0	8,570	4,389	8,600
Ark.	270	239	189	32.7	28.0	36.0	9,329	6,692	6,804
Ia.	79	52	83	29.0	26.0	31.0	2,358	1,352	2,573
Okla.	577	731	497	19.2	30.5	25.0	11,259	22,296	12,425
Texas	1,138	1,771	1,151	21.0	30.0	23.0	24,373	53,130	26,473
Mont.	264	246	231	33.6	38.0	32.0	8,954	9,348	7,392
Idaho	188	182	151	44.8	50.0	49.0	8,435	9,100	7,399
Wyo.	129	116	110	30.5	38.0	33.0	3,938	4,408	3,630
Colo.	161	148	115	30.9	34.5	34.5	5,000	5,106	3,968
N.Mex.	23	17	19	23.0	35.0	42.0	505	595	798
Ariz.	10	9	9	46.9	50.0	55.0	491	450	495
Utah	40	36	31	46.2	47.0	49.0	1,854	1,692	1,519
Nev.	6	4	3	41.8	40.0	44.0	241	160	132
Wash.	162	164	134	46.8	40.0	42.5	7,590	6,560	5,695
Oreg.	300	311	227	32.3	34.0	34.0	9,635	10,574	7,718
Calif.	185	212	197	31.1	31.0	35.0	5,779	6,572	6,895
U.S.	37,431	31,834	28,496	34.9	44.5	37.7	1,306,458	1,415,570	1,073,982

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage harvested ^{1/}			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average:		1948-57: 1958	1959	Average:		1948-57: 1958	1959	Average:		1948-57: 1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	6	6	4	16.2	17.0	16.0	100	102	64	1,000	1,000
N.J.	29	45	44	18.9	25.0	26.0	555	1,125	1,144	1,000	1,000
Pa.	22	15	18	17.3	22.0	23.0	381	330	414	1,000	1,000
Ohio	1,098	1,441	1,472	22.5	26.0	26.0	24,800	37,466	38,272	1,000	1,000
Ind.	1,804	2,269	2,312	22.9	27.0	26.0	41,410	61,263	60,112	1,000	1,000
Ill.	3,996	5,066	4,740	24.2	28.0	26.5	96,964	141,848	125,610	1,000	1,000
Mich.	128	265	225	20.5	23.0	24.0	2,668	6,095	5,400	1,000	1,000
Wis.	55	120	95	14.8	14.5	18.5	830	1,740	1,758	1,000	1,000
Minn.	1,575	3,082	2,193	19.0	17.5	19.0	30,879	53,935	41,667	1,000	1,000
Iowa	1,932	3,116	2,394	22.8	25.5	26.5	44,343	79,458	63,441	1,000	1,000
Mo.	1,510	2,132	2,270	19.0	26.0	23.0	27,917	55,432	52,210	1,000	1,000
N.Dak.	65	265	233	13.6	14.0	13.0	953	3,710	3,029	1,000	1,000
S.Dak.	119	259	137	15.0	11.5	11.5	1,712	2,978	1,576	1,000	1,000
Nebr.	101	206	150	20.6	30.0	26.0	1,919	6,180	3,900	1,000	1,000
Kans.	355	421	434	11.8	22.0	21.0	4,094	9,262	9,114	1,000	1,000
Del.	86	161	153	16.8	22.5	22.5	1,529	3,622	3,442	1,000	1,000
Md.	114	193	205	18.0	22.0	20.5	2,136	4,246	4,202	1,000	1,000
Va.	182	269	291	17.8	22.5	20.5	3,274	6,052	5,966	1,000	1,000
N.C.	315	454	436	16.8	23.0	22.0	5,426	10,442	9,592	1,000	1,000
S.C.	142	362	370	12.0	15.5	16.0	1,782	5,611	5,920	1,000	1,000
Ga.	45	90	87	11.1	12.5	16.0	536	1,125	1,392	1,000	1,000
Fla.	2/ 21	46	46	2/19.3	25.0	23.0	2/ 424	1,150	1,058	1,000	1,000
Ky.	126	155	157	18.0	24.5	24.0	2,286	3,798	3,768	1,000	1,000
Tenn.	196	276	317	18.4	23.5	22.5	3,554	6,486	7,132	1,000	1,000
Ala.	85	132	140	19.3	22.5	22.5	1,646	2,970	3,150	1,000	1,000
Miss.	433	800	903	16.2	23.0	23.0	7,013	18,400	20,769	1,000	1,000
Ark.	848	2,026	2,318	18.0	24.5	24.5	15,163	49,637	56,791	1,000	1,000
La.	66	130	138	17.4	22.0	24.0	1,196	2,860	3,312	1,000	1,000
Okla.	40	45	68	11.8	22.5	21.0	455	1,012	1,428	1,000	1,000
Texas	5	53	78	2/18.9	26.0	29.0	106	1,378	2,262	1,000	1,000
U. S.	15,498	23,900	22,428	21.0	24.3	24.0	326,020	579,713	537,895	1,000	1,000

^{1/} Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)

^{2/} Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average:		1948-57: 1958	1959	Average:		1948-57: 1958	1959	Average:		1948-57: 1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	1,000	1,000
N.Y.	52	26	23	19.5	20.0	17.0	1,018	520	391	1,000	1,000
Pa.	50	23	20	19.8	20.0	20.0	989	460	400	1,000	1,000
Ohio	9	3	4	19.0	18.0	18.0	167	54	72	1,000	1,000
Mich.	16	12	10	15.0	16.0	14.5	232	192	145	1,000	1,000
Wis.	19	18	10	15.7	15.5	15.0	298	279	150	1,000	1,000
Minn.	18	9	5	14.0	14.0	14.0	253	126	70	1,000	1,000
W.Va.	5	3	3	20.4	24.0	22.0	106	72	66	1,000	1,000
Tenn.	8	4	4	15.0	20.0	18.5	120	80	74	1,000	1,000
U. S.	187	98	79	18.0	18.2	17.3	3,372	1,783	1,368	1,000	1,000

BARLEY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	3	1	1	30.3	32.0	23.0	85	32	28
N.Y.	68	38	27	32.9	44.0	35.0	2,208	1,672	945
N.J.	20	31	27	37.2	42.0	35.0	752	1,302	945
Pa.	184	240	163	37.3	40.0	28.0	6,884	9,600	4,564
Ohio	56	96	69	31.8	37.0	31.0	1,902	3,552	2,139
Ind.	46	70	53	28.8	31.0	27.0	1,396	2,170	1,431
Ill.	71	106	72	30.8	29.0	24.0	2,190	3,074	1,728
Mich.	100	88	99	31.6	45.0	34.0	3,175	3,960	3,366
Wis.	130	44	49	36.1	43.5	38.0	4,746	1,914	1,862
Minn.	1,122	860	1,006	26.1	36.0	29.0	29,356	30,960	29,174
Iowa	26	26	21	27.9	37.0	35.0	755	962	735
Mo.	216	291	210	25.0	26.0	25.5	5,629	7,566	5,355
N. Dak.	2,608	3,918	3,879	21.4	28.0	20.0	56,793	109,704	77,580
S. Dak.	766	513	405	18.2	30.5	13.0	14,192	15,646	5,265
Nebr.	250	244	303	19.5	27.5	23.0	4,855	6,710	6,969
Kans.	357	667	854	17.4	27.0	25.5	6,747	18,009	21,777
Del.	12	14	15	31.6	31.5	37.0	399	441	555
Md.	81	88	80	34.6	35.5	36.0	2,810	3,124	2,880
Va.	98	117	118	33.8	34.5	37.0	3,343	4,036	4,366
W. Va.	13	13	11	32.7	38.0	33.0	417	494	363
N.C.	48	61	78	29.9	32.5	37.0	1,449	1,982	2,886
S. C.	23	38	43	24.4	28.0	27.0	585	1,064	1,161
Ga.	8	10	14	23.9	29.0	29.0	189	290	406
Ky.	84	84	76	26.2	28.0	28.0	2,205	2,352	2,128
Tenn.	78	62	63	19.6	22.5	23.5	1,542	1,395	1,480
Miss.	9	3	5	1/ 26.4	19.0	31.0	241	57	155
Ark.	20	15	12	22.3	19.5	24.0	445	292	288
Okla.	140	521	578	15.9	29.0	22.0	2,303	15,109	12,716
Texas	131	441	295	16.0	23.0	19.5	2,206	10,143	5,752
Mont.	912	1,583	1,900	27.0	33.0	27.5	24,847	52,239	52,250
Idaho	439	565	537	33.6	35.0	31.5	14,696	19,775	16,916
Wyo.	126	103	112	29.4	37.0	33.0	3,687	3,811	3,696
Colo.	453	448	493	25.0	30.5	27.5	11,474	13,664	13,558
N. Mex.	22	30	38	27.9	40.0	35.0	613	1,200	1,330
Ariz.	158	162	175	54.2	58.0	56.0	8,635	9,396	9,800
Utah	149	177	177	43.4	41.0	45.0	6,470	7,257	7,965
Nev.	20	18	18	36.3	40.0	40.0	713	720	720
Wash.	353	703	703	34.6	31.5	38.5	12,183	22,144	27,066
Oreg.	415	585	538	34.8	34.0	36.0	14,466	19,890	19,368
Calif.	1,700	1,849	1,757	35.5	36.5	39.0	60,693	67,488	68,523
U. S.	11,513	14,923	15,074	27.5	31.8	27.9	318,301	475,196	420,191

1/ Short-time average.

RYE

Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average:	1948-57: 1958	Average:	1948-57: 1958	Average:	1948-57: 1958	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	14	16	9	19.9	24.0	23.0	286	384
N.J.	12	16	12	19.5	24.0	22.0	225	384
Pa.	16	28	21	18.5	26.0	22.0	314	728
Ohio	26	33	25	18.0	22.0	20.0	476	726
Ind.	70	60	62	15.6	20.0	19.0	1,114	1,200
Ill.	64	53	57	15.3	17.5	18.5	1,015	928
Mich.	54	50	52	15.4	19.5	18.5	827	975
Wis.	63	26	27	12.4	15.0	15.0	773	390
Minn.	140	60	54	14.8	19.5	19.0	2,072	1,170
Iowa	12	12	8	15.4	20.0	17.0	192	240
Mo.	46	50	42	13.4	18.0	15.5	646	900
N.Dak.	278	354	212	14.0	18.5	13.5	3,930	6,549
S.Dak.	303	239	127	13.3	23.0	12.5	3,934	5,497
Nebr.	182	166	149	9.9	17.0	13.0	1,800	2,822
Kans.	58	142	114	11.0	17.0	14.5	689	2,414
Del.	15	15	12	15.8	15.5	18.5	236	232
Md.	15	19	19	17.0	16.5	18.0	268	314
Va.	20	21	25	15.8	18.5	18.5	314	388
N.C.	20	21	22	13.4	14.0	15.0	276	294
S.C.	10	12	16	11.2	14.0	14.0	120	168
Ga.	8	13	20	10.0	12.5	12.0	78	162
Ky.	26	15	14	14.4	19.0	17.0	382	285
Tenn.	23	11	13	10.9	12.5	12.5	251	138
Okla.	76	113	87	7.2	11.0	10.5	580	1,243
Texas	28	26	20	7.8	13.0	9.5	223	338
Mont.	12	17	18	12.3	16.5	19.0	162	280
Idaho	4	3	3	14.8	17.0	17.0	62	51
Wyo.	7	6	6	10.5	15.0	14.0	71	90
Colo.	31	40	60	8.2	14.0	12.0	256	560
N. Mex.	5	7	6	10.4	14.0	14.0	50	98
Utah	5	5	5	9.4	10.0	11.0	50	50
Wash.	31	90	84	12.7	19.0	18.5	463	1,710
Oreg.	20	24	18	13.5	14.5	15.5	277	348
Calif.	8	10	9	11.6	13.0	13.0	99	130
U.S.	1,705	1,773	1,428	13.2	18.2	15.1	22,534	32,186
								21,495

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average:	1948-57:	Average:	1958:	Average:	1959:
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
					Tons	Tons
Ill.	3.7	1.4	1.1	635	430	600
Kans.	7.0	4.0	2.9	242	315	350
Okla.	78	56	43	290	430	440
Texas	52	37	30	275	375	375
Colo.	71	40	48	210	230	270
N.Mex.	46	50	43	230	315	340
U. S.	257	188.4	168.0	260	344	354
					33,650	32,300
						29,700

POPCORN 1/

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average:	1948-57:	Average:	1958:	Average:	1959:
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
					pounds	pounds
						pounds
Ohio	15,460	22,500	18,600	2,080	2,400	2,100
Ind.	26,110	39,000	30,800	2,008	2,500	2,000
Ill.	25,080	29,000	23,000	1,755	2,200	1,850
Mich.	3,320	4,300	3,100	1,836	2,400	1,500
Iowa	25,600	47,000	18,800	1,677	2,000	2,000
Mo.	12,530	16,100	10,000	1,615	2,200	1,850
Nebr.	10,800	24,500	14,500	1,658	2,200	2,000
Kans.	5,240	5,100	5,200	1,217	1,600	1,550
Ky.	17,140	29,000	16,700	1,287	1,990	1,800
Okla.	8,050	4,500	700	895	800	1,000
Texas	2,610	6,400	700	1,040	1,010	900
Other						
States	11,306	13,740	5,280	1,908	2,053	2,009
3/						
U. S.	162,215	241,140	147,380	1,675	2,128	1,920
						272,562
						513,076
						283,015

1/ In principal commercial producing States.

2/ Of ear corn; 70 pounds to the bushel.

3/ Delaware, Maryland, Tenn., Ala., Idaho, Colo. Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average:	1948-57:	1958	Average:	1948-57:	1958	Average:	1948-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	4	28	12	34.1	55.0	58.0	188	1,540	696	
Ill.	2	19	10	1/47.5	60.0	47.0	128	1,140	470	
Iowa	40	249	67	1/33.7	55.0	55.0	1,759	13,695	3,685	
Mo.	111	638	507	23.6	51.0	50.0	3,902	32,538	25,350	
S. Dak.	64	196	133	16.6	28.5	21.0	1,313	5,586	2,793	
Nebr.	496	1,624	1,306	21.4	48.0	45.5	12,922	77,952	59,423	
Kans.	2,484	3,908	4,154	18.0	33.0	33.0	44,988	128,964	137,082	
Va.	1/ 10	10	6	1/30.5	35.0	32.0	1/ 302	350	192	
N.C.	52	100	106	27.0	32.5	33.0	1,378	3,250	3,498	
S.C.	8	18	17	17.8	25.0	23.0	145	450	391	
Ga.	1/ 29	37	39	1/19.1	24.0	25.0	1/ 581	888	975	
Ky.	1/ 17	44	27	1/31.7	45.0	45.0	1/ 618	1,980	1,251	
Tenn.	1/ 22	59	39	1/22.6	32.0	32.0	1/ 529	1,888	1,248	
Ala.	31	38	33	17.7	24.0	25.0	559	912	825	
Miss.	1/ 11	56	22	1/18.2	30.0	31.0	1/ 257	1,680	682	
Ark.	43	106	49	19.2	31.0	28.0	963	3,286	1,372	
La.	4	20	8	22.0	32.0	34.0	94	640	272	
Okla.	754	710	696	13.9	26.0	27.0	10,778	18,460	18,792	
Texas	4,809	7,692	7,307	22.7	35.5	38.0	113,524	273,066	277,666	
Colo.	331	498	431	12.7	25.0	23.0	4,450	12,450	9,913	
N. Mex.	294	245	220	15.9	33.0	40.0	4,824	8,085	8,800	
Ariz.	76	93	96	46.3	52.0	58.0	3,604	4,836	5,568	
Calif.	129	270	290	46.8	62.0	63.0	6,344	16,740	18,270	
U.S.	9,784	16,658	15,575	20.8	36.6	37.2	213,109	610,376	579,178	

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average:	1948-57:	1958	Average:	1948-57:	1958	Average:	1948-57:	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	1/ bags	1/ bags	1/ bags
Mo.	2/ 3.4	3.7	4.1	2/2,669	3,100	3,400	2/ 93	115	139	
Miss.	2/37	39	44	2/2,694	2,800	2,700	2/993	1,092	1,188	
Ark.	439	336	383	2,503	2,950	3,300	10,880	9,912	12,639	
La.	567	408	453	2,213	2,650	2,850	12,347	10,812	12,910	
Texas	511	379	417	2,579	3,000	3,150	13,013	11,370	13,136	
Calif.	320	249	285	3,367	4,450	4,600	10,529	11,080	13,110	
U.S.	1,874	1,414	1,586	1/ 2,579	3,137	3,349	47,747	44,381	53,122	

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM SILAGE

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:			
	1948-57:	1958:	1959:	1948-57:	1958:	1959:	1948-57:	1958:	1959:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	acres	acres	acres	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	
Ind.	3	14	8	10.9	11.0	11.5	36	154	92	
Ill.	5	10	4	10.4	11.5	11.5	49	115	46	
Iowa	23	67	28	10.6	12.0	12.0	264	804	336	
Mo.	64	98	60	8.6	11.0	10.0	553	1,078	600	
N. Dak.	2	1	2	2.7	2.4	2.5	4	2	5	
S. Dak.	22	40	51	4.5	5.0	4.5	107	200	230	
Nebr.	46	63	43	6.4	9.5	9.0	300	598	387	
Kans.	547	483	481	6.4	9.7	8.9	3,374	4,685	4,281	
Va.	2/ 4	11	9 2/	7.0	10.0	9.0	2/ 32	110	81	
N.C.	2/ 5	14	12 2/	8.4	10.0	9.0	2/ 42	140	108	
S.C.	6	18	20	5.8	7.5	8.0	41	135	160	
Ga.	8	11	14	6.2	7.5	7.5	51	82	105	
Ky.	2/ 5	13	9 2/	7.7	10.0	10.5	2/ 42	130	94	
Tenn.	18	31	29	7.3	8.5	8.5	133	264	246	
Ala.	7	27	17	7.2	9.0	8.0	48	243	136	
Miss.	21	35	29	9.0	11.0	10.0	200	385	290	
Ark.	19	35	33	7.7	9.5	10.0	158	332	330	
La.	3	5	6	7.4	8.0	10.0	27	40	60	
Okla.	91	115	97	5.0	7.0	8.5	454	805	824	
Texas	139	123	176	4.9	6.5	6.5	672	800	1,144	
Colo.	22	26	20	5.1	7.0	7.0	128	182	140	
N. Mex.	9	17	23	6.0	10.0	14.0	61	170	322	
Ariz.	18	38	26	12.5	16.0	16.0	244	608	416	
Calif.	7	8	8	11.4	12.5	14.0	76	100	112	
U.S.	1,091	1,303	1,205	6.52	9.33	8.75	7,071	12,162	10,545	

1/ Green weight.

2/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM FORAGE

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		
	Average:		Average:		Average:		
	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1948-57:	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	acres	Tons 1/	Tons 1/	Tons 1/
Ill.	2	1	---	3.00	2.50	---	2
Iowa	8	14	6	2.87	3.50	3.00	24
Mo.	76	81	29	2.14	2.80	3.00	163
N.Dak.	21	9	10	1.24	.85	1.25	24
S.Dak.	134	73	134	1.51	1.60	1.30	200
Nebr.	218	107	86	1.60	2.20	2.40	350
Kans.	999	434	431	1.60	3.00	2.20	1,438
Va.	5	1	3	1.74	2.00	1.90	9
N.C.	11	8	10	1.92	2.50	2.00	21
S.C.	12	17	16	1.42	1.60	1.70	18
Ga.	26	17	17	1.32	1.55	1.55	34
Ky.	14	15	10	2.19	2.50	2.50	32
Tenn.	24	29	18	2.11	2.25	2.20	50
Ala.	23	20	14	1.42	1.60	1.55	34
Miss.	15	15	12	2.02	2.50	2.50	31
Ark.	38	26	21	1.79	2.50	2.40	69
La.	6	10	5	1.50	1.80	2.00	9
Okla.	711	427	472	1.20	1.70	1.80	813
Texas	1,936	833	992	1.06	1.80	1.65	1,990
Wyo.	6	6	7	1.03	.80	1.10	6
Colo.	395	253	233	.93	1.10	1.00	365
N.Mex.	167	56	65	1.04	1.70	1.70	160
Ariz.	5	4	6	2.15	3.00	2.50	11
Calif.	3	2	2	3.50	3.50	3.50	9
U.S.	4,860	2,458	2,599	1.24	1.99	1.75	5,874
							4,893
							4,561
1/	Dry weight.						

SORGHUM SIRUP

State	Acr. harv. for sirup:		Yield per acre		Production		
	Average:		Average:		Average:		
	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1948-57:	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	gallons
	acres	acres	acres				gallons
Iowa	2	2	2	169	170	225	338
Mo.	2	1	1	61	70	55	113
N.C.	3	2	2	71	95	100	231
S.C.	3	3	3	52	72	52	155
Ga.	5	2	2	60	75	60	294
Ky.	4	3	3	76	88	93	288
Tenn.	7	9	6	61	70	70	412
Ala.	6	5	4	62	85	77	369
Miss.	8	6	4	71	78	75	576
Ark.	4	3	2	54	67	80	242
U.S.	48	36	29	67.5	82.1	84.4	3,236
							2,954
							2,448

ALL HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		1958	Average:		1958	Average:		1958
	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1959	1948-57:	1959	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	623	518	498	1.12	1.19	1.20	694	615	599
N.H.	272	222	210	1.29	1.40	1.40	350	310	295
Vt.	846	754	739	1.44	1.60	1.53	1,210	1,204	1,127
Mass.	290	243	235	1.60	1.72	1.71	461	419	402
R.I.	24	20	19	1.73	1.95	1.84	41	39	35
Conn.	233	208	202	1.74	2.01	1.89	403	419	381
N.Y.	3,249	3,088	3,071	1.68	1.90	1.81	5,455	5,855	5,546
N.J.	240	244	244	1.87	2.22	2.30	449	541	560
Pa.	2,219	2,290	2,274	1.52	1.67	1.68	3,364	3,828	3,816
Ohio	2,436	2,217	2,129	1.53	1.74	1.70	3,791	3,662	3,622
Ind.	1,714	1,440	1,349	1.55	1.64	1.65	2,648	2,355	2,224
Ill.	2,601	2,413	2,242	1.76	1.95	2.01	4,558	4,709	4,508
Mich.	2,325	2,063	2,071	1.52	1.54	1.84	3,528	3,176	3,801
Wis.	3,997	3,933	3,930	1.92	2.04	2.45	7,686	8,037	9,754
Minn.	3,829	3,505	3,382	1.73	1.90	1.89	6,613	6,653	6,403
Iowa	3,661	3,898	3,577	1.73	2.13	2.15	6,304	8,304	7,699
Mo.	3,245	3,332	2,726	1.27	1.63	1.50	4,103	5,428	4,102
N.Dak.	3,667	3,773	3,906	1.01	1.04	.81	3,717	3,919	3,180
S.Dak.	5,041	5,140	5,102	.86	1.01	.67	4,364	5,190	3,414
Nebr.	5,246	5,654	5,255	1.10	1.36	1.20	5,800	7,716	6,282
Kans.	2,232	2,154	1,875	1.45	2.13	1.90	3,234	4,587	3,557
Del.	62	53	50	1.43	1.75	1.56	89	93	78
Md.	438	462	419	1.47	1.78	1.68	645	823	702
Va.	1,343	1,338	1,218	1.22	1.52	1.46	1,640	2,034	1,783
W.Va.	762	707	677	1.29	1.45	1.38	982	1,026	933
N.C.	1,180	1,013	924	1.04	1.24	1.33	1,221	1,258	1,225
S.C.	610	552	479	.87	1.05	1.04	534	580	497
Ga.	967	631	531	.73	1.02	1.08	679	641	574
Fla.	112	129	109	1.07	1.70	1.86	122	219	203
Ky.	1,736	1,810	1,585	1.28	1.52	1.49	2,215	2,756	2,369
Tenn.	1,584	1,643	1,458	1.11	1.33	1.36	1,769	2,178	1,978
Ala.	793	863	724	.87	1.04	1.06	687	897	770
Miss.	772	879	787	1.19	1.43	1.47	920	1,257	1,159
Ark.	1,038	889	787	1.09	1.34	1.28	1,134	1,191	1,011
La.	373	452	422	1.24	1.34	1.36	462	605	572
Okla.	1,496	1,302	1,238	1.18	1.57	1.55	1,766	2,038	1,919
Texas	1,684	1,813	1,703	1.04	1.37	1.37	1,753	2,487	2,340
Kont.	2,349	2,211	2,359	1.17	1.36	1.28	2,759	2,996	3,009
Idaho	1,130	1,208	1,204	2.37	2.58	2.42	2,693	3,117	2,911
Wyo.	1,108	1,187	1,143	1.17	1.40	1.22	1,298	1,663	1,394
Colo.	1,426	1,468	1,399	1.65	1.81	1.77	2,352	2,652	2,471
N. Mex.	216	244	237	2.22	2.92	2.77	482	712	656
Ariz.	253	262	266	2.74	3.56	3.67	693	934	976
Utah	560	595	571	2.21	2.36	2.36	1,240	1,403	1,348
Nev.	373	372	243	1.63	1.73	1.94	609	645	472
Wash.	804	796	808	1.94	2.07	1.89	1,559	1,646	1,524
Oreg.	1,023	1,009	1,011	1.77	1.87	1.81	1,813	1,886	1,827
Calif.	1,899	2,007	1,966	3.24	3.44	3.44	6,168	6,906	6,756
U.S.	74,081	73,004	69,404	1.45	1.67	1.67	1,621,071	1,134	1,121,819
									1,122,764

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		1,000	1,000	1,000
	Average:	1948-57:	Average:	1958:	Average:	1948-57:	1958:	1959	1959
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	11	13	13	1.35	1.45	1.65	14	19	25
N.H.	12	21	20	1.78	1.90	1.85	21	40	37
Vt.	65	115	120	1.90	2.10	1.90	124	242	228
Mass.	31	53	42	2.12	2.20	2.25	65	117	94
R.I.	3	4	4	2.24	2.40	2.45	6	10	10
Conn.	45	69	53	2.36	2.50	2.35	106	172	136
N.Y.	741	1,142	1,176	2.07	2.20	2.10	1,539	2,512	2,470
N.J.	96	125	135	2.29	2.70	2.75	220	338	371
Pa.	552	865	891	1.88	2.00	2.00	1,024	1,730	1,782
Ohio	829	958	853	1.88	1.95	1.95	1,564	1,868	1,663
Ind.	650	641	577	1.92	1.90	1.90	1,257	1,218	1,096
Ill.	1,092	1,270	1,232	2.32	2.30	2.45	2,542	2,921	3,018
Mich.	1,360	1,426	1,497	1.65	1.65	1.95	2,256	2,353	2,919
Wis.	2,046	2,604	2,750	2.21	2.15	2.70	4,601	5,592	7,452
Minn.	1,803	2,253	2,230	2.23	2.20	2.20	4,072	4,957	4,906
Iowa	1,572	2,526	2,425	2.19	2.35	2.40	3,436	5,936	5,820
Mo.	401	590	560	2.40	3.00	2.80	964	1,770	1,568
N.Dak.	845	1,424	1,196	1.50	1.35	1.05	1,292	1,922	1,256
S.Dak.	1,347	2,355	2,120	1.48	1.35	.90	1,964	3,179	1,908
Nebr.	1,702	2,122	1,846	1.92	2.25	2.15	3,226	4,774	3,969
Kans.	1,175	1,295	1,036	1.83	2.55	2.32	2,124	3,302	2,432
Del.	7	9	9	2.10	2.35	2.50	15	21	22
Md.	81	113	118	2.09	2.45	2.30	170	277	271
Va.	176	269	274	2.22	2.60	2.45	388	699	671
W.Va.	116	167	164	1.81	1.90	1.90	208	317	312
N.C.	68	79	80	2.02	2.30	2.50	136	182	200
Ga.	16	33	37	1.86	2.20	2.25	30	73	83
Ky.	243	305	305	2.00	2.30	2.20	493	702	671
Tenn.	145	200	204	1.88	2.15	2.20	278	430	449
Ala.	20	22	25	1.70	1.95	1.90	34	43	48
Miss.	16	13	12	1.96	2.20	2.60	31	29	31
Ark.	57	49	45	2.14	2.25	2.30	125	110	104
La.	24	20	16	1.90	2.00	2.00	46	40	32
Oklahoma	448	383	352	1.75	2.35	2.35	774	900	827
Texas	247	249	222	2.12	2.60	2.60	514	647	577
Mont.	861	1,010	1,040	1.66	1.80	1.75	1,433	1,818	1,820
Idaho	814	902	902	2.81	3.00	2.80	2,296	2,706	2,526
Wyo.	386	499	484	1.70	1.90	1.65	662	948	799
Colo.	729	839	805	2.20	2.30	2.25	1,610	1,930	1,811
N.Mex.	139	167	162	2.90	3.70	3.50	405	618	567
Ariz.	197	204	210	3.00	4.00	4.10	593	816	861
Utah	403	448	430	2.54	2.70	2.70	1,031	1,210	1,161
Nev.	112	119	117	2.91	3.10	3.10	327	369	363
Wash.	364	423	419	2.24	2.35	2.05	819	994	859
Oreg.	286	336	346	2.76	2.80	2.60	791	941	900
Calif.	1,062	1,135	1,169	4.62	4.80	4.80	4,914	5,448	5,611
U.S.	23,397	29,864	28,740	2.16	2.25	2.25	50,542	67,247	64,739

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average:	1948-57	Average:	1958	1959	Average:	1948-57	1958	1959
		1,000		1,000			1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	452	419	396	1.20	1.25	1.25	541	524	498
N. H.	167	157	143	1.38	1.40	1.40	230	220	200
Vt.	513	462	434	1.50	1.60	1.55	766	739	673
Mass.	168	131	135	1.66	1.70	1.70	279	223	230
R. I.	14	12	11	1.74	1.80	1.75	24	22	19
Conn.	112	86	91	1.74	1.95	1.85	194	168	168
N. Y.	2,096	1,743	1,691	1.62	1.75	1.65	3,380	3,050	2,790
N. J.	99	83	76	1.64	1.80	1.80	165	149	137
Pa.	1,542	1,295	1,256	1.42	1.50	1.50	2,183	1,942	1,884
Ohio	1,488	1,180	1,204	1.40	1.60	1.55	2,081	1,888	1,866
Ind.	811	628	622	1.34	1.45	1.50	1,074	911	933
Ill.	1,132	926	833	1.44	1.65	1.55	1,618	1,528	1,291
Mich.	875	610	549	1.34	1.30	1.55	1,174	793	851
Wis.	1,743	1,180	1,086	1.66	1.90	1.95	2,829	2,242	2,118
Minn.	885	617	506	1.43	1.60	1.45	1,258	987	734
Iowa	1,885	1,287	1,058	1.42	1.75	1.65	2,700	2,252	1,762
Mo.	982	951	999	1.09	1.35	1.25	1,070	1,284	1,249
Nebr.	127	44	40	1.15	1.60	1.40	151	70	56
Kans.	108	69	66	1.22	1.85	1.65	132	128	109
Del.	26	22	22	1.43	1.80	1.50	37	40	33
Md.	254	245	216	1.36	1.65	1.50	347	404	324
Va.	420	431	405	1.19	1.40	1.30	502	603	526
W. Va.	409	373	351	1.24	1.35	1.35	508	504	439
N. C.	115	154	154	1.13	1.35	1.40	130	208	216
Ky.	401	515	453	1.24	1.40	1.40	498	721	634
Tenn.	170	257	226	1.12	1.30	1.20	192	334	271
Ala.	43	70	63	.98	1.15	1.15	42	80	72
Miss.	71	148	135	1.16	1.45	1.55	83	215	209
Ark.	35	52	47	1.11	1.30	1.25	38	68	59
La.	55	81	77	1.22	1.35	1.30	68	109	100
Mont.	256	242	230	1.23	1.35	1.30	315	327	299
Idaho	127	130	122	1.38	1.45	1.35	176	188	165
Wyo.	122	148	130	1.13	1.20	1.10	138	178	143
Colo.	196	228	219	1.32	1.30	1.30	258	296	285
N. Mex.	12	13	12	1.32	1.20	1.40	16	16	17
Utah	40	50	45	1.63	1.60	1.60	66	80	72
Nev.	43	39	33	1.31	1.40	1.00	57	55	33
Wash.	198	198	196	2.00	2.00	1.95	395	396	382
Oreg.	149	159	156	1.78	1.80	1.80	264	286	281
U. S.	18,341	15,435	14,500	1.42	1.57	1.53	25,980	24,228	22,128

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

GRAIN HAY

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average:		1948-57:	1958	Average:		1948-57:	1958	Average:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	10	6	6	1.42	1.30	1.45	14	8	9	
N. H.	6	6	7	1.64	1.75	1.70	10	10	12	
Vt.	30	23	23	1.63	1.65	1.75	48	38	40	
Mass.	6	5	5	1.70	1.85	1.80	11	9	9	
R. I.	1	1	1	1.64	1.80	1.75	2	2	2	
Conn.	6	5	5	1.57	1.75	1.90	9	9	10	
N. Y.	38	35	36	1.48	1.65	1.65	56	58	59	
Wis.	50	35	40	1.26	1.30	1.30	62	46	52	
Minn.	45	34	41	1.12	1.35	1.20	50	46	49	
Iowa	62	27	31	1.11	1.20	1.20	63	32	37	
Mo.	392	303	267	1.05	1.20	1.15	436	364	307	
N. Dak.	244	239	502	.94	1.05	.65	213	251	326	
S. Dak.	149	50	375	.78	1.05	.45	97	52	169	
Nebr.	126	80	88	.84	1.25	.80	101	100	70	
Kans.	102	79	60	1.03	1.50	1.25	104	118	75	
Va.	85	96	90	1.14	1.20	1.20	96	115	108	
W. Va.	34	29	29	1.19	1.15	1.20	40	33	35	
N. C.	170	144	130	1.00	1.00	1.10	172	144	143	
S. C.	200	210	181	.90	.90	.95	180	189	172	
Ga.	132	164	131	.86	1.00	1.00	114	164	131	
Ky.	124	104	108	1.04	1.15	1.15	133	120	124	
Tenn.	175	205	156	1.01	1.05	1.05	180	215	164	
Ala.	1/ 95	110	75	1/ .91	1.00	1.10	1/ 87	110	82	
Miss.	1/ 86	88	75	1/ 1.06	1.15	1.20	1/ 92	101	90	
Ark.	124	112	84	.98	1.00	1.05	126	112	88	
La.	1/ 39	33	23	1/ 1.04	1.05	1.05	1/ 41	35	24	
Okla.	178	209	148	.90	1.20	1.05	162	251	155	
Texas	292	531	382	.86	1.15	.80	251	611	306	
Mont.	269	235	263	.96	1.00	.90	252	235	237	
Idaho	36	22	31	1.43	1.65	1.50	50	36	46	
Wyo.	57	50	65	1.00	1.10	1.00	57	55	65	
Colo.	78	63	60	1.04	1.35	1.10	81	85	66	
N. Mex.	20	22	24	1.16	1.30	1.30	22	29	31	
Ariz.	44	46	44	1.82	2.00	2.10	80	92	92	
Utah	12	11	11	1.40	1.30	1.30	16	14	14	
Nev.	9	8	8	1.43	1.60	1.30	13	13	10	
Wash.	131	81	95	1.37	1.45	1.50	180	117	142	
Oreg.	169	140	150	1.37	1.30	1.35	230	182	202	
Calif.	529	533	480	1.51	1.70	1.40	796	906	672	
U. S.	4,330	4,174	4,330	1.09	1.22	1.02	4,705	5,107	4,425	

1/ Short-time average.

COWPEAS FOR HAY

COWPEAS GRAZED
OR PLOWED UNDER 1/

	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Av.	1948-	1958	1959
	Av.	Av.	Av.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
State: 1948-: 1958	1959	1948-: 1959	1948-: 1958	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
57	57	57	57	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ill.	8	2	2	1.07	1.10	1.10	1,000
N.C.	24	16	15	.92	1.00	1.05	22
S.C.	115	61	66	.77	.90	.85	88
Ga.	28	15	15	.76	.90	.80	21
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tenn.	11	7	5	.98	1.10	1.15	10
Ala.	7	5	5	.78	.90	.80	6
Miss.	12	9	4	1.03	1.20	1.30	12
Ark.	13	7	6	.94	1.25	1.15	12
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	31
Okla.	13	5	7	.71	.90	.80	9
Texas:	9	5	4	.71	.90	.95	6
U.S.	259	132	129	.83	.96	.91	215
							127
							118
							604
							459
							378

1/ Includes small acreage used for silage and abandoned.

WILD HAY 1/

	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
State	Average:	Average:	Average:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1948-57: 1958	1959	1948-57: 1958	1959	1948-57: 1958	1959	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons
Wis.	63	48	36	1.19	1.30	1.30	72
Minn.	822	475	480	1.12	1.10	1.15	905
Mo.	153	153	159	1.02	1.40	1.20	154
N. Dak.	2,232	1,821	1,948	.84	.80	.70	1,860
S. Dak.	3,298	2,512	2,386	.62	.70	.50	2,051
Nebr.	3,118	3,257	3,127	.69	.80	.65	2,153
Kans.	645	539	555	1.00	1.40	1.25	640
Ark.	168	153	141	.96	1.35	1.20	158
Okla.	400	359	373	1.01	1.35	1.35	405
Texas	175	177	177	.94	1.30	1.35	166
Mont.	756	609	670	.79	.85	.80	598
Idaho	137	136	133	1.09	1.20	1.15	149
Wyo.	440	426	400	.79	.95	.80	348
Colo.	361	280	255	.95	1.00	1.00	344
N. Mex.	22	21	20	.70	.85	.90	16
Utah	92	77	77	1.16	1.10	1.15	107
Nev.	200	200	80	1.00	1.00	.75	202
Wash.	52	46	50	1.30	1.30	1.25	67
Oreg.	295	280	269	1.14	1.15	1.10	335
Calif.	130	117	113	1.25	1.40	1.20	162
U.S.	13,558	11,686	11,449	.80	.90	.78	10,892
							10,511
							8,911

1/ Includes prairie, marsh, and salt grasses.

SOYBEANS FOR HAY

SOYBEANS GRAZED
OR PLOWED UNDER 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Av. : 1948-1958	1959	1948-1958	1959	Av. : 1948-1958	1959	Av. : 1948-1958	1959	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	
N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	1	1	1	
N.J.	4	1	1	1.66	1.50	1.60	7	2	2	8	4	3						
Pa.	16	12	9	1.63	1.70	1.55	26	20	14	12	19	14						
Ohio	22	16	12	1.49	1.70	1.50	33	27	18	14	18	6						
Ind.	66	24	23	1.42	1.50	1.50	94	36	34	19	71	5						
Ill.	80	16	15	1.25	1.30	1.40	101	21	21	30	46	14						
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	15	7					
Wis.	14	7	4	1.66	1.55	1.70	24	11	7	5	5	3						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42	47	29			
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Iowa	16	6	5	1.55	1.55	1.65	25	9	8	16	6	10						
Mo.	40	20	12	1.21	1.40	1.25	47	28	15	48	142	58						
N.Dak.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	12	11					
S.Dak.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	7	7					
Nebr.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	4	5					
Kans.	12	4	4	1.14	1.80	1.70	13	7	7	45	9	9						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/4	2	2					
Del.	5	5	4	1.30	1.30	1.30	7	6	5	2	1	1						
Md.	11	6	4	1.42	1.60	1.45	15	10	6	8	11	11						
Va.	24	13	9	1.27	1.40	1.35	30	18	12	46	24	24						
W.Va.	8	5	5	1.62	1.70	1.60	13	8	8	2	2	2						
N.C.	86	62	49	1.08	1.15	1.20	93	71	59	81	44	28						
S.C.	26	24	18	1.00	1.20	1.10	25	29	20	47	41	42						
Ga.	30	17	15	.95	1.00	1.05	29	17	16	42	41	32						
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/4	2	2					
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Ky.	73	54	44	1.47	1.80	1.70	106	97	75	13	7	6						
Tenn.	89	77	56	1.23	1.60	1.60	106	123	90	63	31	28						
Ala.	58	43	30	.90	1.00	1.00	53	43	30	6	4	4						
Miss.	96	76	64	1.23	1.60	1.55	117	122	99	62	76	20						
Ark.	62	25	20	1.05	1.35	1.35	64	34	27	54	42	43						
La.	15	11	11	1.10	1.00	1.10	16	11	12	154	96	96						
Okla.	13	4	6	.95	1.10	1.15	12	4	7	13	5	14						
Texas	2	4	5	.92	1.40	1.50	2	6	8	4	5	6						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
U.S.	885	532	425	1.22	1.43	1.41	1,080	760	600	856	838	541						

1/ Includes small acreage used for silage and abandoned.2/ Short-time average.

LESPEDAZA HAY 1/

Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production				
State:	Average:	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	96	77	67	1.17	1.25	1.20	1.11	96	80	
Ill.	122	85	55	1.09	1.25	1.10	1.33	106	60	
Mo.	1,068	1,165	594	1.08	1.35	1.05	1,219	1,573	624	
Kans.	77	45	33	1.12	1.50	1.30	90	58	43	
Del.	19	14	12	1.25	1.60	1.25	24	22	15	
Md.	55	55	45	1.22	1.35	1.30	68	74	58	
Va.	423	340	279	1.01	1.20	1.10	436	408	307	
W.Va.	32	27	22	1.06	1.20	1.00	34	32	22	
N.C.	446	336	309	.99	1.25	1.35	443	420	417	
S.C.	203	185	152	.87	1.15	1.05	177	213	160	
Ga.	162	102	97	.86	1.00	1.00	139	102	97	
Ky.	723	698	558	1.11	1.35	1.30	801	942	725	
Tenn.	816	724	659	1.01	1.20	1.25	828	869	824	
Ala.	139	147	137	.93	1.10	1.05	128	162	144	
Miss.	258	197	177	1.16	1.40	1.40	298	276	248	
Ark.	452	352	317	1.02	1.30	1.20	472	458	380	
La.	78	68	63	1.24	1.45	1.45	95	99	91	
Okla.	90	67	68	1.05	1.15	1.20	98	77	82	
U.S.	5,259	4,634	3,644	1.05	1.28	1.20	5,593	5,997	4,377	

1/ Additional quantities produced in other States and other years, included in "other hay."

PEANUTS FOR HAY

Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production				
State	Average:	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959	1948-57:	1958	1959
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Va.	91	66	60	0.70	0.85	0.80	62	56	48	
N.C.	188	143	125	.74	.85	.80	139	122	100	
Tenn.	2	2	2	.77	.80	1.00	2	2	2	
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	280	211	187	.73	.85	.80	202	180	150	
S.C.	13	10	5	.64	.70	.60	8	7	3	
Ga.	475	130	69	.50	.65	.62	229	84	43	
Fla.	55	40	20	.65	.80	.80	34	32	16	
Ala.	214	116	74	.62	.75	.60	130	87	44	
Miss.	6	4	4	.68	.90	.80	4	4	3	
Total (S.E. area)	763	300	172	.56	.71	.63	405	214	109	
Ark.	6	4	3	.80	.90	1.00	5	4	3	
Okla.	136	63	49	.53	.65	.65	71	41	32	
Texas	339	149	131	.52	.55	.55	173	82	72	
N.Mex.	3	1	1	.54	.60	.60	2	1	1	
Total (S.W. area)	486	217	184	.52	.59	.55	253	128	108	
United States	1,529	728	543	.58	.72	.68	860	522	367	

OTHER HAY 1/

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		
	Average: 1948-57:		1958 : 1959		Average: 1948-57: 1958 : 1959		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons
Maine	150	80	79	0.84	0.80	0.85	124
N.H.	86	38	40	1.04	1.05	1.15	89
Vt.	238	154	162	1.14	1.20	1.15	271
Mass.	84	54	53	1.26	1.30	1.30	105
R.I.	6	3	3	1.40	1.60	1.40	9
Conn.	70	48	48	1.34	1.45	1.40	94
N.Y.	374	168	168	1.29	1.40	1.35	480
N.J.	40	35	32	1.44	1.50	1.55	57
Pa.	110	118	118	1.19	1.15	1.15	131
Ohio	96	63	60	1.18	1.25	1.25	112
Ind.	92	70	60	1.23	1.35	1.35	112
Ill.	166	114	105	.94	1.15	1.10	156
Mich.	88	27	25	1.08	1.10	1.25	95
Wis.	81	59	54	1.25	1.30	1.45	98
Minn.	264	126	125	1.21	1.20	1.30	313
Iowa	126	52	48	1.27	1.45	1.50	159
Mo.	206	150	135	1.04	1.30	1.10	210
N.Dak.	345	289	260	1.02	1.00	.90	351
S.Dak.	246	223	221	1.02	.90	.65	251
Nebr.	172	151	154	.99	1.10	1.00	170
Kans.	104	123	121	1.20	1.70	1.60	124
Del.	5	3	3	1.16	1.30	1.10	6
Md.	36	43	36	1.24	1.35	1.20	45
Va.	124	123	101	1.02	1.10	1.10	125
W.Va.	163	106	106	1.09	1.25	1.10	178
N.C.	84	79	62	1.04	1.20	1.20	87
S.C.	55	62	57	1.01	1.40	1.50	56
Ga.	124	170	167	.94	1.10	1.15	118
Fla.	54	89	89	1.45	2.10	2.10	85
Ky.	169	134	117	1.08	1.30	1.20	180
Tenn.	176	171	150	.99	1.15	1.15	173
Ala.	226	350	315	.94	1.05	1.10	216
Miss.	236	344	316	1.22	1.45	1.50	292
Ark.	122	135	124	1.10	1.40	1.40	134
La.	159	239	232	1.20	1.30	1.35	194
Okla.	218	212	235	1.07	1.30	1.30	234
Texas	621	698	782	1.02	1.30	1.45	641
Mont.	206	115	156	.76	.85	.75	161
Idaho	17	18	16	1.33	1.35	1.30	22
Wyo.	104	64	64	.91	1.20	1.05	94
Colo.	63	58	60	.92	1.05	.90	59
N.Mex.	20	20	18	1.02	1.50	1.20	20
Ariz.	12	12	12	1.70	2.20	1.90	20
Utah	13	9	8	1.46	1.50	1.50	20
Nev.	8	6	5	1.24	1.40	1.20	10
Wash.	59	48	48	1.64	1.65	1.65	98
Oreg.	125	94	90	1.54	1.65	1.65	194
Calif.	178	222	204	1.66	1.75	1.65	296
U.S.	6,522	5,769	5,644	1.12	1.27	1.26	7,266

1/ In certain States, contains small quantities of specific kinds for which separate estimates are not made.

HOPS

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production				
	Average	1948-57	Average	1948-57	Average	1948-57			
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds		
						1,000	1,000		
Idaho	1,447	3,500	3,500	1,846	1,620	1,940	2,755	5,670	1/6,790
Wash.	13,830	19,600	18,600	1,670	1,490	1,640	23,193	28,310	1/30,504
Oreg.	9,920	5,000	5,200	1,150	1,080	1,340	11,110	5,400	1/6,968
Calif.	7,490	5,900	5,800	1,510	1,530	1,610	11,421	9,027	9,338
U. S.	32,737	33,400	33,100	1,490	1,449	1,619	48,478	48,407	53,600

1/ Includes hops produced but not harvested because of economic conditions:
Idaho 400,000 pounds, Washington 984,000 pounds.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production				
	Average	1948-57	Average	1948-57	Average	1948-57			
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds		
						1,000	1,000		
Mass.	6,540	2,500	3,300	1,636	1,550	1,668	10,611	3,875	5,505
Conn.	15,890	8,200	9,300	1,442	1,438	1,499	22,686	11,750	13,940
Pa.	31,160	30,000	31,000	1,559	1,700	1,725	48,551	51,000	53,475
Ohio	17,420	11,800	13,200	1,469	1,264	1,680	25,361	14,913	22,170
Ind.	9,260	7,000	6,900	1,459	1,510	1,600	13,352	10,570	11,040
Wis.	15,910	13,000	14,500	1,517	1,682	1,750	23,942	21,866	25,375
Mo.	4,300	2,600	3,000	1,186	1,225	1,450	4,998	3,185	4,350
Md.	47,210	34,000	38,000	829	910	875	38,882	30,940	33,250
Va.	120,440	83,600	91,500	1,324	1,647	1,542	158,403	137,678	141,095
W. Va.	2,920	2,200	2,500	1,422	1,385	1,600	4,136	3,047	4,000
N. C.	646,870	438,300	470,800	1,355	1,724	1,541	871,045	755,455	725,455
S. C.	113,700	76,000	81,000	1,419	1,725	1,760	159,758	131,100	142,560
Ga.	95,870	59,200	70,200	1,248	1,538	1,518	119,353	91,074	106,548
Fla.	23,080	15,000	18,400	1,192	1,424	1,382	27,463	21,359	25,420
Ky.	308,510	220,200	222,300	1,383	1,482	1,608	422,189	326,348	357,362
Tenn.	100,350	73,800	77,300	1,391	1,647	1,653	138,283	121,554	127,783
Ala.	528	1/260	1/450	1,008	1,485	1,250	532	386	562
La.	307	1/220	1/150	647	672	500	195	148	75
U. S.	1,560,860	1,153,800			1,611		2,090,481		1,799,965
	1,077,900		1,349			1,560	1,736,246		

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type	Acreage Harvested		Yield per Acre		Production	
	No.	Average : 1948-57	: 1958	Average : 1948-57	: 1958	Average : 1948-57	: 1958
	Acre	Acre	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Va.	11	95,000	65,000	71,000	1,292	1,640	1,500
N.C.	11	247,700	163,000	181,000	1,222	1,570	1,425
Total Old Belt	11	342,700	228,000	252,000	1,242	1,590	1,446
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	369,500	213,000	224,000	1,432	1,825	1,560
N.C.	13	78,800	53,000	56,000	1,408	1,740	1,750
S.C.	13	113,700	76,000	81,000	1,419	1,725	1,760
Total S.C. Belt	13	192,500	129,000	137,000	1,414	1,731	1,756
Ga.	14	94,800	58,000	69,000	1,248	1,545	1,520
Fla.	14	19,140	11,100	13,900	1,178	1,485	1,395
Ala.	14	528	1,260	1,450	1,008	1,485	1,250
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	114,470	69,400	83,300	1,236	1,535	1,498
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	959,170	622,170	692,200	1,337	1,691	1,550
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	9,570	6,800	7,700	1,184	1,385	1,400
Ky.	22	9,070	5,500	6,100	1,202	1,180	1,475
Tenn.	22	19,990	12,800	13,900	1,338	1,555	1,600
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	29,000	18,300	20,000	1,296	1,442	1,562
Ky.	23	9,610	5,000	6,100	1,120	1,220	1,425
Tenn.	23	2,20	1,000	1,300	1,124	1,360	1,375
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	11,810	6,000	7,400	1,210	1,243	1,416
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	215,470	31,100	35,100	1,235	1,391	1,496
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	12,080	8,800	9,300	1,436	1,410	1,650
Ind.	31	9,210	7,000	6,900	1,460	1,510	1,600
Mo.	31	4,300	2,600	3,000	1,186	1,225	1,450
Va.	31	12,390	10,200	10,700	1,768	1,940	2,000
W.Va.	31	2,920	2,200	2,500	1,422	1,385	1,600
N.C.	31	10,870	9,300	9,800	1,770	2,000	2,050
Ky.	31	270,700	199,000	199,000	1,407	1,510	1,625
Tenn.	31	74,900	58,000	60,000	1,417	1,680	1,675
Total Dixie Belt	31	397,490	297,100	301,200	1,430	1,567	1,660
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	27,270	34,000	38,000	1,829	1,875	1,910
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	424,700	331,100	339,200	1,364	1,572	1,499
Total All Light Air-cured	31	32	424,700	331,100	339,200	1,364	1,499

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Continued)

Class and type		Acres	Yield per acre	Average	Production						
Type	No.	Acres harvested	1959	1958	1959						
1948-57		1948-57	1948-57	1948-57	1948-57						
		Acres	Pounds	Acres	Pounds						
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres						
3B	Dark Air-cured Ky.	35	11,120	6,600	1,286	1,330	1,525	14,092	8,778	10,522	
Tenn.		35	3,260	2,000	1,309	1,425	1,550	4,219	2,850	3,255	
Total	One Smoker	35	14,430	3,500	1,291	1,352	1,531	18,367	11,628	13,777	
Total	Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	7,980	4,100	1,218	1,095	1,375	9,592	4,490	5,775	
Total	Va., Sun-cured Belt	37	5,280	1,600	2,100	1,170	1,150	3,373	1,872	2,415	
Total	All Dark Air-cured	35-37	25,650	14,300	15,300	1,258	1,436	31,331	17,990	21,967	
CLASS 4 CIGAR ROLLER:											
Total	Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	31,060	30,000	31,000	1,559	1,700	1,725	48,391	51,000	
Total	Miami Valley Types	42-44	52,340	3,000	3,200	1,532	1,825	1,750	8,172	2,505	
Total	Tobacco Filler Types	41-44	36,400	33,000	34,920	1,555	1,621	1,728	56,563	53,505	
CLASS 5 CIGAR BINDER:											
Conn. (Conn. Valley Broadleaf)		51	7,730	2,000	1,656	1,800	1,775	12,655	3,600	4,970	
Mass.		52	4,550	7,600	1,400	1,832	2,090	2,100	8,183	1,463	
Conn.		52	1,575	1,170	300	1,736	2,060	2,000	2,643	350	
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed		52	6,130	900	1,700	1,809	2,084	2,082	10,826	1,813	
Total Southern Wisconsin		54	6,150	5,200	5,900	1,518	1,700	1,750	9,228	8,840	
Total Northern Wisconsin		55	10,020	7,800	8,600	1,514	1,679	1,750	15,051	13,026	
CLASS 6 CIGAR BINDER TYPES											
Total Cigar Binder Types		51-55	37,300	15,200	12,000	37,16,608	1,719	1,783	3/48,208	22,279	33,885
CLASS 6 CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Mass.		61	1,900	1,800	1,900	1,213	1,340	1,350	2,296	2,412	
Conn.		61	6,670	6,000	6,200	1,141	1,300	1,350	7,520	8,370	
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown		61	8,570	7,800	8,100	1,157	1,309	1,350	9,816	10,212	
Ga.		62	1,070	1,200	1,200	1,206	1,220	1,390	1,287	1,464	
Fla.		62	3,930	3,900	4,500	1,252	1,250	1,340	4,938	6,030	
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown		62	5,000	5,100	5,700	1,242	1,243	1,351	6,225	6,339	
Total Cigar Wrap. Type 3		62	13,570	13,62	13,800	1,187	1,283	1,350	16,041	16,551	
Total All Cigar Types		41-62	80,320	61,800	67,700	1,509	1,576	1,666	120,812	127,335	
CLASS 7 MISCELLANEOUS:											
Total La. Perique		72	307	1/220	1/150	647	675	500	195	148	
UNITED STATES		All	1,560,860	1,077,900	1,153,800	1,349	1,611	1,560	2,050,481	1,736,248	

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.

2/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

3/ Includes type 53 through 1953, type 56 through 1948, and Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		1948-57: 1958: 1959	Average:		1948-57: 1958: 1959	Average:		1948-57: 1958: 1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Maine	6	3	1	852	900	900	52	27	9
New York	138	114	93	1,025	1,150	900	1,412	1,311	837
Michigan	441	536	515	934	975	1,160	4,105	5,226	5,974
Total N.E.	586	653	609	952	1,005	1,120	5,570	6,564	6,820
Nebraska	68	70	72	1,553	1,450	1,650	1,049	1,015	1,188
Montana	13	14	13	1,494	1,600	1,500	199	224	195
Idaho	135	145	144	1,704	1,860	1,800	2,293	2,697	2,592
Wyoming	61	77	74	1,348	1,500	1,400	823	1,155	1,036
Washington	23	73	57	1,768	1,870	1,650	431	1,365	940
Total N.W.	301	379	366	1,597	1,703	1,653	4,796	6,456	5,951
Colorado	232	251	238	812	750	735	1,864	1,882	1,602
New Mexico	68	17	12	403	700	725	224	119	87
Arizona	9	3	3	452	600	600	40	18	18
Utah	10	10	8	443	450	200	42	45	16
Total S.W.	319	281	241	708	735	715	2,170	2,064	1,723
California									
Large Lima	72	66	60	1,640	1,656	1,527	1,171	1,093	916
Baby Lima	46	22	24	1,624	1,618	1,717	724	356	412
Other	197	210	183	1,201	1,258	1,306	2,375	2,642	2,390
Total Calif.	315	298	267	1,253	1,373	1,323	4,270	4,091	3,718
United States	1,521	1,811	1,777	1,113	1,190	1,233	16,804	19,175	18,212

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:		1948-57: 1958: 1959	Average:		1948-57: 1958: 1959	Average:		1948-57: 1958: 1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Minnesota	4	3	3	1,001	1,100	1,130	41	33	34
North Dakota	4	3	4	934	1,400	1,250	34	42	50
Montana	6	---	---	1,115	---	---	60	---	---
Idaho	93	77	126	1,197	1,450	1,450	1,119	1,116	1,827
Wyoming	5	---	---	1,348	---	---	64	---	---
Colorado	10	12	7	878	1,000	930	90	120	65
Washington	140	101	146	1,148	1,060	1,500	1,588	1,071	2,190
Oregon	11	7	12	934	1,400	1,450	103	98	174
California	8	1	2	1,163	1,100	1,750	93	11	35
United States	281	204	300	1,145	1,221	1,458	3,193	2,491	4,375

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: PRODUCTION BY COMMERCIAL CLASSES
(Thousand bags of 100 pounds each, cleaned)

Class	New York		Michigan		Nebraska		Montana		Idaho		Wyoming	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Pea (Navy)	91	59	4,949	5,612	—	—	—	—	30	35	—	—
Great Northern	—	—	—	—	877	1,022	71	53	470	558	550	478
Small White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Marrow	44	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Kidney	29	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pinto	—	—	13	13	138	166	153	142	1,595	1,386	605	558
Red Kidney	1,045	623	106	121	—	—	—	—	21	28	—	—
Pink	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Red	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	356	207	—	—
Cranberry	—	—	65	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yelloweye	16	7	84	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Turtle Soup	86	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Large Lima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baby Lima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackeye, Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garbanzo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	225	378	—	—
Total	1,311	837	5,226	5,974	1,013	1,188	224	195	2,697	2,592	1,155	1,036
Class	Colorado	New Mexico	Washington	California	Other States	United States	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Pea (Navy)	—	—	—	—	31	72	—	—	—	—	5,101	5,778
Great Northern	—	10	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	1,972	2,130
Small White	—	—	—	—	—	—	723	819	—	—	723	819
White Marrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	45
White Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	13
Pinto	1,880	1,591	119	87	310	279	8	3	63	34	4,884	4,259
Red Kidney	—	—	—	—	2	3	204	179	1	—	1,379	954
Pink	—	—	—	—	9	9	447	259	—	—	456	268
Small Red	—	—	—	—	1,008	556	99	37	—	—	1,463	827
Cranberry	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	40	—	—	93	172
Yelloweye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	7	124	74
Black Turtle Soup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	90
Large Lima	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,093	916	—	—	1,093	916
Baby Lima	—	—	—	—	—	—	356	412	—	—	356	412
Blackeye, Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	919	841	—	—	919	841
Garbanzo	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	65	—	—	89	65
Other	2	1	—	—	1	12	125	147	2	2	364	549
Total	1,882	1,602	119	87	1,365	942	4,091	3,718	90	43	19,175	18,212

PEAS, DRY FIELD: PRODUCTION BY COMMERCIAL CLASSES 1/
(Thousand bags of 100 pounds each, cleaned)

State	Alaska and		White Canada, First &		Other 2/		Total	
	other smooth	green kinds	Best, and other yellow	and white kinds	Other 2/	1958	1959	1958
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	779	1,387	88	156	249	284	1,116	1,827
Colo.	—	—	120	65	—	—	120	65
Wash.	640	1,296	230	480	201	414	1,071	2,190
Oreg.	17	35	27	99	54	40	98	174
Calif.	—	—	1	5	10	30	11	35
Other States	—	—	75	84	—	—	75	84
U. S.	1,436	2,718	541	883	514	768	2,491	4,375

1/ Not including Austrian winter peas.

2/ Principally wrinkled kinds.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/		Yield per acre		Production	
	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:
	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000		: 1,000	: 1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	127	105	105	1,736	2,100	1,850
N.C.	210	178	178	1,382	1,860	1,600
Tenn.	3	3	2	785	850	925
Total (Va.)	340	286	285	1,510	1,938	1,687
N.C. area)						
S.C.	14	13	11	799	1,060	850
Ga.	634	515	491	866	1,190	1,125
Fla.	65	52	49	897	1,120	960
Ala.	269	209	201	838	1,060	800
Miss.	8	6	5	386	400	400
Total (S.E. area)	989	795	757	856	1,143	1,019
Ark.	6	4	3	395	450	450
Okla.	155	124	121	657	1,075	1,100
Texas	375	307	289	508	730	700
N. Mex.	6	7	6	1,140	1,950	2,150
Total (S.W. area)	544	442	419	557	844	834
U.S.	1,873	1,461		1,205		
	1,523		902		1,097	
						1,835,800
1/	Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)					

PEANUT ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES

State	Grown alone		Interplanted		Equivalent solid 1/	
	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:
	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959	1948-57: 1958: 1959
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Va.	130	107	108	---	---	130
N.C.	220	183	183	---	---	220
Tenn.	3	3	2	---	---	3
Total (Va.)	353	293	293	---	---	353
N.C. area)						
S.C.	16	14	13	---	---	17
Ga.	749	592	556	90	16	794
Fla.	154	106	104	52	32	181
Ala.	325	242	232	---	---	327
Miss.	10	7	6	---	---	11
Total (S.E. area)	1,255	961	911	148	48	1,329
Ark.	9	5	4	---	---	9
Okla.	172	128	126	---	---	172
Texas	470	340	313	---	---	470
N. Mex.	6	7	6	---	---	6
Total (S.W. area)	661	480	449	---	---	661
U.S.	2,269	1,734	1,653	148	48	42
1/	Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.					

SOYBEAN ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES

State	Grown alone		Interplanted		Equivalent solid		17	
	Average:	1948-57: 1958	Average:	1948-57: 1958	Average:	1948-57: 1958	Average:	1948-57: 1958
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	: acres	acres	: acres	acres	: acres	acres
N.Y.	: 8	7	: 5	---	---	8	7	5
N.J.	: 41	50	: 48	---	---	41	50	48
Pa.	: 49	46	: 41	---	---	49	46	41
Ohio	: 1,134	1,475	: 1,490	---	---	1,134	1,475	1,490
Ind.	: 1,889	2,364	: 2,340	---	---	1,889	2,364	2,340
Ill.	: 4,106	5,128	: 4,769	---	---	4,106	5,128	4,769
Mich.	: 137	280	: 232	---	---	137	280	232
Wis.	: 74	132	: 102	---	---	74	132	102
Minn.	: 1,628	3,129	: 2,222	---	---	1,628	3,129	2,222
Iowa.	: 1,964	3,128	: 2,409	---	---	1,964	3,128	2,409
Mo.	: 1,584	2,294	: 2,340	---	---	1,599	2,294	2,340
N.Dak.	: 69	277	: 244	---	---	69	277	244
S.Dak.	: 123	266	: 144	---	---	123	266	144
Nebr.	: 106	210	: 155	---	---	106	210	155
Kans.	: 412	434	: 447	---	---	412	434	447
Del.	: 93	167	: 153	---	---	93	167	158
Md.	: 134	210	: 220	---	---	134	210	220
Va.	: 226	289	: 309	52	34	30	252	306
W.Va.	: 10	7	: 7	---	---	10	7	7
N.C.	: 420	529	: 481	123	62	64	482	560
S.C.	: 174	389	: 389	82	76	82	215	427
Ga.	: 89	115	: 106	56	66	56	117	148
Fla.	: 2/ 25	48	: 48	---	---	2/ 25	48	48
Ky.	: 206	216	: 207	---	---	213	216	207
Tenn.	: 298	366	: 384	100	36	34	348	384
Ala.	: 147	179	: 174	---	---	149	179	174
Miss.	: 561	938	: 976	60	27	22	591	952
Ark.	: 919	2,078	: 2,369	93	30	24	965	2,093
La.	: 123	170	: 185	222	134	120	234	237
Oklahoma.	: 65	54	: 88	---	---	65	54	88
Texas	: 10	62	: 89	---	---	10	62	89
U.S.	: 16,822	25,037	: 23,178	837	745	432	17,240	25,270
1/	Acres grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.							

2/ Short-time average.

VELVETBEANS 1/

State	Total acreage		Yield per acre		Production			
	Average:	1948-57: 1958	Average:	1948-57: 1958	Average:	1948-57: 1958	Average:	1948-57: 1958
	: 1,000	1,000	: 1,000			1,000	1,000	1,000
	: acres	acres	: acres	Pounds	Pounds	tons	tons	tons
S.C.	: 22	8	: 3	941	1,200	1,100	11	5
Ca.	: 270	100	: 90	816	1,060	1,050	111	53
Fla.	: 50	21	: 21	621	700	650	16	7
Ia.	: 57	28	: 27	773	720	875	22	10
Miss.	: 6	2	: 2	888	800	950	3	1
U.S.	: 407	159	: 148	795	956	959	163	76
1/	The figures refer to the yield and entire production of velvetbeans in the hull, whether grazed or harvested otherwise.							

COWPEA ACREAGE FOR ALL PURPOSES

State	Grown alone			Interplanted			Equivalent solid			17			
	Average:		1948-57	1958	Average:		1948-57	1958	Average:		1948-57	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Ill.	22	6	5	---	---	---	---	22	6	6	5	5	
N.C.	50	37	41	54	22	24	77	48	48	53			
S.C.	169	117	113	96	30	30	217	132	132	128			
Ga.	163	136	146	67	36	28	196	154	154	160			
Fla.	30	22	21	11	6	8	36	25	25	25			
Tenn.	20	16	18	8	4	3	24	18	18	20			
Ala.	51	34	37	14	4	3	59	36	36	39			
Miss.	56	38	38	50	28	24	81	52	52	50			
Ark.	44	21	14	12	2	2	50	22	22	15			
La.	34	26	20	21	12	12	45	32	32	26			
Okla.	84	50	64	---	---	---	86	50	50	64			
Texas	211	175	124	100	92	60	262	221	221	154			
U. S.	968	678	641	440	236	194	1,188	796	796	739			

1/ Acreage grown alone, plus one-half the interplanted acres.

COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production				
	Average:	1948-57	Average:	1948-57	Average:	1948-57			
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	bushels			
					bushels	bushel			
Ill.	12	3	3	6.6	7.0	76	21	27	
N.C.	14	7	13	6.0	7.5	7.0	85	52	91
S.C.	58	28	32	5.0	6.0	6.0	289	168	192
Ga.	62	50	54	5.6	6.0	7.0	347	300	378
Tenn.	7	8	10	6.2	7.0	7.0	44	56	70
Ala.	21	13	15	6.4	7.5	7.0	132	98	105
Miss.	28	17	21	6.8	10.0	10.0	186	170	210
Ark.	17	7	4	6.2	7.5	7.5	106	52	30
La.	11	7	6	7.8	9.5	9.5	82	66	57
Okla.	17	15	23	6.2	8.5	7.0	110	128	161
Texas	72	50	51	7.4	9.0	8.0	540	450	408
U. S.	325	205	232	6.3	7.6	7.5	2,047	1,561	1,729

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)

COTTON LINT

State	Acreage harvested			Lint yield per harvested acre			Production 1/		
	Average: 1948-57:	1958	1959	Average: 1948-57:	1958	1959 est.	Average: 1948-57:	1958	1959 est.
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bales	bales	bales
N.C.	623	263	390	324	466	400	419	256	325
S.C.	939	352	565	310	406	353	598	299	415
Ga.	1,144	381	658	284	443	383	655	352	525
Tenn.	717	400	509	392	501	627	572	419	665
Ala.	1,345	530	833	312	398	415	844	439	720
Miss.	2,116	1,125	1,460	396	409	516	1,710	961	1,570
Mo.	470	295	398	396	446	609	386	275	505
Ark.	1,826	1,015	1,303	386	436	573	1,429	925	1,555
Ia.	764	364	495	396	392	480	624	297	495
Okla.	982	410	625	184	365	296	367	313	385
Texas	8,460	5,395	6,415	232	383	337	3,956	4,308	4,500
N. Mex.	234	176	198	582	820	793	275	301	327
Ariz.	436	377	382	831	931	942	740	734	750
Calif.	943	732	877	748	1,049	1,051	1,424	1,604	1,920
Other									
States 2/	78	34	56	304	403	373	48	29	44
U.S.	21,076	11,849	15,164	329	466	465	14,046	11,512	14,701
Other States									
Va.	21.4	10.2	16.0	324	438	345	14.5	9.3	11.5
Fla.	41.9	14.4	26.7	248	304	243	21.0	9.1	13.5
Ill.	3.0	1.6	2.4	287	208	280	1.8	.7	1.4
Ky.	10.1	5.2	7.9	454	465	668	9.2	5.1	11.0
Nev.	1.4	2.8	3.4	485	785	904	1.5	4.6	6.4
Amer.-									
Egypt. 3/									
Texas	20.6	26.2	23.4	412	557	595	16.3	30.4	29.0
N. Mex.	11.2	15.5	13.6	371	439	441	8.0	14.2	12.5
Ariz.	25.0	34.0	28.5	483	542	522	25.1	38.6	31.0
Calif.	.4	.5	.4	4/ 336	342	400	.2	.4	.3
Total									
A.-E.	57.3	76.2	65.9	435	525	531	49.7	83.6	72.8

1/ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

2/ Sums of acreage and production for "other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. Estimates for these States are shown separately.

3/ Included in State and United States totals.

4/ Short-time average.

COTTONSEED

Production			Production		
State	Average:	1948-57	State	Average:	1948-57
	1958	1959 1/		1958	1959 1/
	tons	tons		tons	tons
N.C.	175	106	Okla.	150	129
S.C.	251	124	Texas	1,646	1,816
Ga.	269	144	N.Mex.	112	127
Tenn.	229	178	Ariz.	306	309
Ala.	337	180	Calif.	572	626
Miss.	694	409	Other		
Mo.	166	118	States 2/	20	12
Ark.	581	393	U. S.	5,760	4,798
La.	253	127			6,100
	206				

1/ Based on 1953-57 average ratio of lint to cottonseed.

2/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada.

FLAXSEED

Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average:	1948-57	State	Average:	1948-57	State	Average:	1948-57
	1958	1959		1958	1959		1958	1959
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	acres	acres		bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
Wis.	10	7	5	13.0	15.0	14.0	139	105
Minn.	1,131	518	482	9.4	13.5	11.0	10,928	6,993
Iowa	49	14	15	12.5	18.5	18.5	650	259
N.Dak.	2,504	2,479	1,958	7.7	8.3	5.8	18,799	20,576
S.Dak.	703	665	572	8.0	12.5	6.0	5,547	8,312
Texas	120	28	34	5.0	12.0	10.5	753	336
Mont.	70	32	18	7.3	10.0	7.0	506	320
Ariz.	10	1	3	1/26.7	25.0	26.0	270	25
Calif.	74	45	45	28.0	36.5	38.0	1,928	1,642
U. S.	4,698	3,1789	3,132	8.5	10.2	7.3	39,700	38,568
								22,709

1/ Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

Acreage planted			Acreage harvested			Yield per			Production		
State	Average:	1948-57	State	Average:	1948-57	State	Average:	1948-57	State	Average:	1948-57
	1958	1959		1958	1959		1958	1959		1958	1959
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	acres	acres		acres	acres		lbs.	lbs.		pounds	pounds
Okla.	33	35	24	21	27	12	288	550	325	6,829	14,850
											3,900

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Trees tapped			Sirup made 1/		
	Average	1948-57	1958	Average	1948-57	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	trees	trees	trees	gallons	gallons	gallons
Maine	108	73	75	18	15	15
N.H.	235	178	185	54	54	43
Vt.	2,934	1,954	1,993	674	567	390
Mass.	145	106	116	45	44	37
N.Y.	1,880	1,385	1,413	434	401	344
Pa.	375	289	295	99	93	90
Ohio	458	323	300	131	124	118
Mich.	407	287	264	85	86	51
Wis.	340	416	374	82	117	88
Minn.	72	42	38	12	5	5
Md.	28	22	22	14	10	10
U. S.	6,283	5,075	5,075	1,648	1,516	1,191

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1948-57	1958	Average:	1948-57	1958	Average:	1948-57	1958
							1,000	1,000	1,000
							short	short	short
							tons	tons	tons
Ohio	Acres	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
	16,900	21,900	21,700	12.7	14.1	16.2	214	309	352
Mich.	63,600	71,400	73,500	11.3	15.6	17.6	718	1,112	1,294
Wis.	8,500	8,900	8,000	10.1	13.1	13.1	86	117	105
Minn.	58,200	72,900	71,400	10.9	12.1	12.4	636	883	885
N. Dak.	30,300	37,600	34,100	10.6	12.3	12.5	326	464	426
S. Dak.	4,500	5,600	6,100	11.8	13.0	13.4	53	73	82
Nebr.	52,600	61,100	63,500	14.1	14.8	17.2	744	902	1,092
Kans.	6,200	8,100	8,400	10.9	15.2	18.0	70	123	151
Mont.	51,400	55,900	52,800	13.3	15.0	15.8	680	839	834
Idaho	75,300	87,000	87,600	18.4	21.9	21.7	1,387	1,902	1,901
Wyo.	32,700	37,600	38,400	13.7	15.9	16.4	451	596	630
Colo.	119,200	142,100	143,600	15.8	16.7	17.2	1,881	2,372	2,470
Utah	29,200	31,500	31,500	15.2	13.6	18.0	443	429	567
Wash.	24,500	34,400	34,300	22.2	23.6	22.9	551	813	785
Oreg.	17,700	19,200	19,000	21.9	27.1	27.0	383	521	513
Calif.	171,800	188,100	206,000	19.5	19.3	23.5	3,364	3,628	4,841
Other									
States	6,100	5,800	5,800	13.8	17.2	18.6	83	100	108
U. S.	768,600	889,100	905,700	15.7	17.1	18.8	12,070	15,183	17,036

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952, includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Cane production		
	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:
	1948-57:	1958:	1959	1948-57:	1958:	1959	1948-57:	1958:	1959
								1,000	1,000
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	Short	Short	Short	short	short	short
	: acres	: acres	: acres	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
For sugar:									
La.	: 254.8	: 219.0	: 247.0	20.8	22.3	22.0	5,252	4,879	5,434
Fla.	: 37.2	: 34.4	: 46.6	33.8	37.9	38.0	1,249	1,303	1,771
Total	: 292.0	: 253.4	: 293.6	22.4	24.4	24.5	6,501	6,182	7,205
For seed:									
La.	: 19.8	: 20.0	: 21.0	20.8	22.3	22.0	407	446	462
Fla.	: 1.0	: 1.4	: 1.4	33.8	37.9	38.0	34	53	53
Total	: 20.8	: 21.4	: 22.4	21.4	23.3	23.0	441	499	515
For sugar and seed:									
La.	: 274.6	: 239.0	: 268.0	20.8	22.3	22.0	5,659	5,325	5,896
Fla.	: 38.2	: 35.8	: 48.0	33.8	37.9	38.0	1,282	1,356	1,824
U.S. Total	: 312.8	: 274.8	: 316.0	22.4	24.3	24.4	6,942	6,681	7,720

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	for sirup	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:	Average:
	1948-57:	1958:	1959	1948-57:	1958:	1959	1948-57:	1958:	1959
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000				: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: acres	: acres	: acres	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
Ga.	: 8	: 3	: 3	172	175	190	1,372	525	570
Ala.	: 6	: 3	: 3	102	125	120	715	375	360
Miss.	: 6	: 3	: 3	134	165	155	848	495	465
La.	: 8	: 5	: 4	350	455	560	2,728	2,275	2,240
U. S.	: 32	: 14	: 13	204	262	280	6,238	3,670	3,635

SUGAR AND MOLASSES PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES 1/

Source	Sugar						Molasses including		
	Raw value			Refined basis			blackstrap (80° Brix) 2/		
	Average:	Indic.	Average:	Indic.	Average:	Indic.	Average:	Indic.	Average:
	1948-57:	1958:	1959	1948-57:	1958:	1959	1948-57:	1958:	1959
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000			
	: short tons	: short tons	: short tons	: short tons	: short tons	: short tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Sugar beets	: 1,775	: 2,202	: 2,400	: 1,659	: 2,058	: 2,243	49,155	3/	---
Sugarcane	: 549	: 579	: 650	: 514	: 541	: 607	48,672	43,384	48,581
U. S.	: 2,324	: 2,781	: 3,050	: 2,173	: 2,599	: 2,850	97,827	---	---

1/ Based largely on data from Sugar Division, CSS.

2/ Includes high test molasses from frozen cane.

3/ Not available.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1948-57	Production 2/		
		1957	1958	1959
		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,000	1,170	1,250	1,430
New Hampshire	1,098	1,340	1,600	1,630
Vermont	867	570	1,070	860
Massachusetts	2,512	2,850	2,400	2,700
Rhode Island	169	190	125	160
Connecticut	1,309	1,450	1,040	1,350
New York	16,469	15,600	22,000	18,500
New Jersey	2,715	3,200	2,500	3,400
Pennsylvania	6,118	6,630	6,400	7,500
Delaware	322	370	280	360
Maryland	1,144	1,070	1,270	1,400
Virginia	9,220	8,100	11,100	10,900
West Virginia	4,258	5,000	5,200	5,700
North Carolina	1,303	1,400	1,800	1,400
Total Eastern States	48,505	48,940	58,035	57,290
Central States:				
Ohio	2,972	2,850	3,100	2,750
Indiana	1,428	1,610	1,628	1,525
Illinois	2,672	2,500	2,140	2,300
Michigan	8,616	10,000	12,200	12,000
Wisconsin	1,206	1,350	1,100	1,340
Minnesota	235	250	330	261
Iowa	187	230	100	160
Missouri	931	780	730	700
Nebraska	60	50	30	36
Kansas	259	290	180	230
Kentucky	308	188	395	260
Tennessee	327	400	690	450
Arkansas	374	48	373	250
Total Central States	19,577	20,546	22,996	22,262
Western States:				
Montana	107	110	115	85
Idaho	1,476	1,530	1,200	1,250
Colorado	1,262	1,120	1,520	1,000
New Mexico	564	612	714	350
Utah	404	440	330	350
Washington	25,951	33,200	29,800	23,040
Oregon	2,534	3,100	2,250	2,200
California	8,349	8,950	9,650	10,400
Total Western States	40,647	49,062	45,579	38,675
United States	108,728	118,548	126,610	118,227

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For economic abandonment, see page 103.

PEACHES

State	Average 1948-57	Production			1959
		1957	1958	1959	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	1	15	10	
Mass.	72	8	120	110	
R.I.	14	1	19	16	
Conn.	131	35	170	150	
N.Y.	1,122	150	1,390	1,120	
N.J.	1,742	2,000	2,600	2,400	
Pa.	2,489	2,300	3,000	2,900	
Ohio	944	900	1,100	780	
Ind.	374	322	500	365	
Ill.	1,149	670	1,070	850	
Mich.	2,912	2,950	3,200	3,100	
Mo.	437	450	360	250	
Kans.	124	155	135	80	
Del.	123	70	90	75	
Md.	451	400	490	460	
Va.	1,315	1,420	1,950	1,500	
W.Va.	616	470	840	660	
N.C.	1,050	1,500	1,350	1,250	
S.C.	2,931	4,400	5,300	5,400	
Ga.	2,101	1,825	4,000	3,200	
Ky.	218	125	190	150	
Tenn.	192	150	180	200	
Ala.	508	425	960	1,000	
Miss.	334	268	443	420	
Ark.	1,452	1,100	2,100	1,925	
La.	74	125	145	160	
Okla.	233	30	350	155	
Texas	625	790	1,100	1,100	
Idaho	290	95	350	220	
Colo.	1,682	1,850	1,820	1,850	
N. Mex.	147	150	160	185	
Utah	523	580	420	470	
Wash.	1,492	900	2,200	2,200	
Oreg.	439	400	450	550	
Calif., all	33,152	34,503	32,502	38,545	
Clingstone 2/	22,218	22,377	21,043	25,377	
Freestone	10,934	12,126	11,459	13,168	
U.S.	61,483	61,518	71,069	73,806	

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 103.

2/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1957	1958	1959
	1948-57	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	51	48	60	55
N.Y.	491	460	625	570
Pa.	159	100	115	100
Ohio	127	55	60	60
Ill.	146	115	88	80
Mich.	879	740	1,400	1,200
Mo.	103	110	75	80
Va.	67	34	40	23
W.Va.	49	30	65	55
N.C.	84	82	94	55
Ga.	147	86	98	85
Ky.	63	36	50	30
Tenn.	83	110	140	125
Ala.	88	80	150	85
Miss.	118	103	108	85
Ark.	76	49	102	75
La.	67	36	55	70
Okla.	66	25	80	60
Texas	179	234	250	270
Idaho	80	100	120	80
Colo.	188	165	210	215
Utah	215	320	330	140
Wash.	5,438	4,890	4,700	4,350
Oreg.	5,608	6,250	5,500	5,640
Calif.	14,822	17,418	14,375	17,502
U.S.	29,590	31,676	28,890	31,090

PEARS: Production in tons by varieties, Calif., Wash., and Oregon				
State	Average	1957	1958	1959
	1948-57	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	135,962	122,250	117,500	103,750
Bartlett	95,650	78,000	77,500	71,250
Other	40,312	44,250	40,000	37,500
Oreg., all	140,202	156,250	137,500	141,000
Bartlett	55,922	62,500	57,500	56,000
Other	84,280	93,750	80,000	85,000
Calif., all	355,700	418,000	345,000	420,000
Bartlett	313,700	372,000	312,000	380,000
Other	42,000	46,000	33,000	40,000
3 States, all	631,865	696,500	600,000	669,750
Bartlett	465,272	512,500	447,000	507,250
Other	166,592	184,000	153,000	162,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in all other States.
For economic abandonment, see page 103.

GRAPES

State	Average 1948-57	Production			1/
		1957	1958	1959	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
N.Y.	74,020	66,000	100,600	91,000	
N.J.	1,360	1,300	1,200	1,200	
Pa.	21,280	19,500	29,000	29,000	
Ohio	14,240	10,900	20,000	16,000	
Ind.	1,150	1,100	1,300	1,350	
Ill.	1,710	1,400	1,100	900	
Mich.	37,650	48,000	50,500	57,000	
Iowa	1,880	1,600	1,300	1,300	
Mo.	3,660	4,000	4,200	3,600	
Kans.	910	600	500	500	
Va.	805	350	370	300	
N.C.	1,990	900	1,300	1,000	
S.C.	1,230	1,500	1,600	1,400	
Ga.	1,530	1,200	1,700	1,400	
Ark.	7,290	1,300	9,800	8,000	
Ariz.	3,270	6,200	5,700	6,400	
Wash.	33,040	50,000	54,000	57,000	
Oreg.	960	900	900	1,000	
Calif., all	2,680,800	2,382,000	2,741,000	2,950,000	
Wine varieties	580,300	535,000	580,000	590,000	
Table varieties	564,600	474,000	530,000	526,000	
Raisin varieties	1,535,900	1,373,000	1,631,000	1,834,000	
Raisins 2/	216,550	163,000	186,000	243,000	
Not dried	669,700	721,000	887,000	862,000	
U. S.	2,889,245	2,598,750	3,026,070	3,228,350	

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 103.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CRANBERRIES

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		1948-57
	Average	1958	Average	1959	Average	1958	
	1948-57	1958	1948-57	1959	1948-57	1959	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	14,080	12,900	12,800	39.7	46.4	44.9	558,100
N.J.	5,320	2,500	2,800	18.2	35.6	33.9	85,900
Wis.	3,630	4,100	4,200	70.6	94.9	104.8	256,100
Wash.	790	900	1,000	67.0	63.7	98.0	53,460
Oreg.	422	520	540	58.7	62.1	81.5	25,470
U.S.	24,242	20,920	21,340	40.8	55.7	58.7	979,030
							1,165,600
							1,252,000

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes	1/	Indicated	Average	1958	Equivalent tons	Indicated
	1948-57	1958	1959	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
ORANGES:							
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES ^{2/} :							
Calif.	14,084	16,900	15,000	542,200	651,000	578,000	
Fla., All	44,920	47,100	50,500	2,021,440	2,119,000	2,273,000	
Temple	1,783	3,000	3,500	80,240	135,000	158,000	
Other	43,137	44,100	47,000	1,941,200	1,984,000	2,115,000	
Texas	1,200	1,650	2,250	53,980	74,200	101,000	
Ariz.	492	270	450	18,950	10,400	17,300	
La.	186	220	245	8,366	9,900	11,000	
Total Above							
Varieties	60,882	66,140	68,445	2,644,936	2,864,500	2,980,300	
VALENCIA:							
Calif.	23,697	23,300	20,000	912,300	897,000	770,000	
Fla.	33,190	38,900	42,500	1,493,700	1,750,000	1,912,000	
Texas	476	650	950	21,440	29,200	42,800	
Ariz.	579	340	1,000	22,290	13,100	38,500	
Total							
Valencia	57,942	63,190	64,450	2,449,730	2,689,300	2,763,300	
ALL ORANGES:							
Calif.	37,781	40,200	35,000	1,454,500	1,548,000	1,348,000	
Fla.	78,110	86,000	93,000	3,515,140	3,869,000	4,185,000	
Texas	1,676	2,300	3,200	75,420	103,400	143,800	
Ariz.	1,072	610	1,450	41,240	23,500	55,800	
La.	186	220	245	8,366	9,900	11,000	
Total, All							
Oranges	118,824	129,330	132,895	5,094,666	5,553,800	5,743,600	
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Fla., All	33,970	35,200	32,000	1,358,800	1,408,000	1,280,000	
Seedless	17,870	19,600	20,000	714,800	784,000	800,000	
Other	16,100	15,600	12,000	644,000	624,000	480,000	
Texas	3,800	4,200	5,800	152,000	168,000	232,000	
Ariz.	2,604	1,870	2,800	84,550	60,800	91,000	
Calif., All	2,424	2,520	2,500	81,040	84,800	83,500	
Desert Valleys	919	620	1,000	29,870	20,200	32,500	
Other areas	1,505	1,900	1,500	51,170	64,600	51,000	
Total							
Grapefruit	42,798	43,790	43,100	1,676,390	1,721,600	1,686,500	
LEMONS:							
Calif.	13,669	17,000	18,000	539,900	672,000	711,000	
Ariz. 3/	—	340	900	—	13,400	35,600	
Total							
Lemons	13,669	17,340	18,900	539,900	685,400	746,600	
LIMES:							
Fla.	322	200	300	12,880	8,000	12,000	
TANGELOS:							
Fla.	4/ 302	300	450	4/13,467	13,500	20,200	
TANGERINES:							
Fla.	4,530	4,500	4,010	203,850	202,000	180,000	

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested—or harvested but not utilized—on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. For economic abandonment see page 104.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

4/ Short-time average.

PRUNES: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

State and Season	Production		Farm disposition		Utilization of sales			
	Production 1/	having value 1/	Home use	Sales	Fresh sales	Processed		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Fresh Basis</u>								
IDAHO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Av.1948-57	20,880	19,930	760	19,170	4/19,170	---	---	---
1958	19,300	19,300	770	18,530	4/18,530	---	---	---
1959	22,500	22,500	700	21,800	1/21,800	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Av.1948-57	18,130	17,086	991	16,095	11,229	---	4,866	---
1958	13,500	13,500	550	12,950	11,000	---	1,950	---
1959	21,000	21,000	1,000	20,000	13,700	---	6,300	---
OREGON	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Av.1948-57	52,020	46,540	2,276	44,264	12,139	5/11,985	18,305	1,835
1958	19,700	19,700	1,200	18,500	2,300	5/ 3,300	12,700	200
1959	42,000	42,000	1,950	40,050	3,300	5/18,700	17,550	500
<u>Dried Basis</u>								
CALIFORNIA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Av.1948-57	160,800	159,450	200	159,250	---	159,250	---	---
1958	96,000	96,000	200	95,800	---	95,800	---	---
1959	140,000	140,000	200	139,800	---	139,800	---	---
UNITED STATES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Av.1948-57	493,030	482,181	4,527	477,654	4/42,538	5/410,110	23,171	1,835
1958	292,500	292,500	3,020	289,480	4/31,830	5/242,800	14,650	200
1959	435,500	435,500	4,150	431,350	4/38,800	5/368,200	23,850	500

1/ Differences between production and production having value are economic abandonment.

2/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in California the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

3/ Includes some frozen and otherwise processed.

4/ Includes some canned, frozen, and otherwise processed.

5/ Equivalent fresh basis. The corresponding dried tonnage figures are:

Oregon: Average 1948-57--3,710; 1958--1,000; 1959--5,500;

United States: Average 1948-57--162,960 tons; 1958--96,800 tons; 1959--145,300 tons.

PLUMS

State	Average 1948-57	Production			1/ Tons
		1957 Tons	1958 Tons	1959 Tons	
<u>Fresh Basis</u>					
Michigan	6,130	7,300	7,800	7,400	
California	80,600	81,000	61,000	98,000	
United States	86,730	88,300	68,800	105,400	

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 104.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Average 1948-57	Production			1/ Tons
		1957 Tons	1958 Tons	1959 Tons	
<u>APRICOTS:</u>					
Calif.	190,300	167,000	90,000	210,000	
Wash.	13,310	14,000	14,000	14,000	
Utah	5,370	9,400	4,000	5,800	
United States	208,980	190,400	108,000	222,800	
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>					
Calif.	25,210	46,300	48,300	65,000	
Fla.	9,110	14,800	4,100	8,300	
United States	34,320	61,100	52,400	73,300	
<u>DATES:</u>					
Calif.	18,094	23,300	19,600	22,900	
<u>FIGS:</u>					
Calif.					
Total production	2/90,550	2/78,100	2/80,600	2/63,600	
Dried	3/26,350	3/22,700	3/23,200	3/19,000	
Not dried	11,500	10,000	11,000	6,600	
<u>NECTARINES:</u>					
Calif.	17,950	36,000	34,000	43,000	
<u>OLIVES:</u>					
Calif.	47,700	37,000	68,000	26,000	
<u>ALMONDS:</u>					
Calif.	41,280	37,500	19,800	82,000	
<u>FILBERTS:</u>					
Oreg.	7,270	12,000	7,150	9,000	
Wash.	636	510	340	410	
United States	7,906	12,510	7,490	9,410	
<u>WALNUTS, ENGLISH:</u>					
Calif.	66,820	61,300	82,200	57,000	
Oreg.	6,690	5,300	6,500	4,200	
United States	73,510	66,600	88,700	61,200	

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 104.

2/ Equivalent fresh basis.

3/ Dry basis.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Average 1948-57	Production 1/		
		1957	1958	1959
		Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Sweet Varieties:</u>				
New York	4,080	2,700	6,100	7,100
Pennsylvania	1,130	1,000	1,100	1,000
Ohio	347	250	300	220
Michigan	8,510	15,500	13,500	14,500
4 Great Lakes States	14,067	19,450	21,000	22,820
Montana	1,185	1,820	1,960	1,200
Idaho	2,590	1,950	2,750	1,450
Colorado	597	420	1,100	620
Utah	3,374	4,900	4,800	1,700
Washington	19,200	15,800	18,500	13,700
Oregon	21,880	17,800	25,300	25,100
California	30,720	30,900	12,200	13,500
7 Western States	79,546	73,590	66,610	57,270
United States	232,613	232,640	232,610	202,090
<u>Sour Varieties:</u>				
New York	22,540	22,100	22,000	18,500
Pennsylvania	9,070	9,300	11,200	10,300
Ohio	1,791	1,650	2,100	1,500
Michigan	71,550	69,000	49,500	85,000
Wisconsin	14,940	12,500	8,000	11,200
5 Great Lakes States	119,891	134,550	92,800	126,500
Montana	302	400	340	380
Idaho	602	1,700	1,560	850
Colorado	1,975	1,550	1,770	1,550
Utah	2,120	2,400	2,250	850
Washington	2,190	2,500	1,900	900
Oregon	3,050	4,000	3,300	3,500
6 Western States	10,439	12,550	11,120	8,030
United States	130,330	147,100	103,920	134,530

1/ For economic abandonment, see page 104.

PECANS

State	Production							
	Improved varieties		1/		Wild and seedling pecans			
	Average	1948-57	1958	1959	Average	1948-57	1958	1959
N.C.	1,000	1,000	1,000	960	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
S.C.	1,782	2,600	2,800	241	400	140		
Ga.	3,078	6,600	3,800	562	1,400	700		
Fla.	29,397	35,000	30,000	5,973	10,000	9,000		
Ala.	2,830	1,600	2,000	2,030	1,000	1,500		
Miss.	13,620	34,400	10,000	3,068	3,200	2,000		
Ark.	4,546	8,200	1,800	4,959	7,800	2,700		
La.	1,014	800	800	4,535	1,550	3,200		
Okla.	3,475	5,000	3,000	13,015	9,000	18,000		
Texas	1,471	1,600	500	17,149	13,900	9,500		
N.Mex.	5,203	5,000	4,600	29,837	21,000	18,400		
U. S.	2/ 3,030	4,500	4,900	---	---	---		
	69,143	103,500	62,360	51,378	69,250	65,140		

State	Production, All Pecans					
	Average		1958		1959	
	1948-57					
N. C.	1,000		1,000		1,000	
S. C.	2,023		3,200		1,100	
Ga.	3,640		8,000		4,500	
Fla.	35,370		45,000		39,000	
Ala.	4,860		2,600		3,500	
Miss.	16,683		37,600		12,000	
Ark.	9,515		16,000		4,500	
La.	5,549		2,350		4,000	
Okla.	16,490		14,000		21,000	
Texas	18,620		15,500		10,000	
N.Mex.	35,040		26,000		23,000	
U. S.	2/ 3,030		4,500		4,900	
	150,521		174,750		127,500	

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

State	TUNG NUTS					
	Production		1/		1958	
	Average	1948-57	1955	1956	1957	1958
Ga.	Tons	1948-57	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Fla.	375	2/	60	100	400	600
Ala.	17,380	6,200	16,500	16,000	35,000	33,000
Miss.	1,332	2/	1,100	700	3,800	3,100
La. 3/	39,880	2/	66,800	52,100	84,800	77,200
U. S.	13,770	2/	19,000	13,700	22,700	19,700
	72,737	6,200	103,460	82,600	146,700	133,600

1/ Air-dried nuts in the husk.

2/ Production negligible.

3/ Includes small quantities of tung nuts produced in Texas.

FRUITS AND NUTS: ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT

Crop and State	Unharvested production			Excess cullage of harvested fruit		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<u>APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP:</u>						
Maine	---	---	29	---	---	---
N.H.	---	---	49	---	---	---
Vt.	---	54	22	---	---	---
Mass.	28	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	45	---	74	---	---	---
N.Y.	230	750	740	---	---	---
N.J.	---	---	300	---	---	---
Pa.	130	128	180	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	20	---	---	---
Iowa	---	---	8	---	---	---
Mo.	39	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	12	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	---	---	50	---	---	---
Md.	---	---	30	---	---	---
W.Va.	---	---	57	---	---	---
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	800	500	---	500	1,000	---
Total	1,284	1,432	1,559	500	1,000	---
<u>PEACHES:</u>						
N.Y.	---	70	---	---	---	---
S.C.	---	---	---	---	140	150
Ga.	30	175	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	---	50	40
Ark.	---	66	38	---	---	---
Colo.	---	---	---	98	253	---
Wash.	---	100	---	---	---	---
Calif., all	---	---	1,000	1,542	1,291	1,375
Clingstone	---	---	750	1,542	1,291	1,375
Freestone	---	---	250	---	---	---
Total	30	411	1,132	1,640	1,734	1,565
<u>PEARS (ALL):</u>						
Mich.	---	---	---	---	20	---
Okla.	---	4	---	---	---	---
Colo.	---	20	---	---	---	---
Calif.	125	---	---	500	---	---
Total	125	24	---	500	20	---
<u>PEARS (BY VARIETIES):</u>						
Calif. - Bartlett	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
- Other	3,000	---	---	---	---	---
Total	3,000	---	---	12,000	---	---
<u>GRAPES:</u>						
Wash.	5,900	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	100	---	---	---	---	---
Total	6,000	---	---	---	---	---

FRUITS AND NUTS: ECONOMIC ABANDONMENT - Continued

Crop and State	Unharvested production		Excess culage of harvested fruit			
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>APRICOTS:</u>						
Wash.	3,000	400	---	1,800	600	---
Utah	800	---	---	---	---	---
<u>PLUMS:</u>						
Mich.	650	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
<u>PRUNES:</u>						
Oregon	5,000	---	---	---	---	---
<u>CHERRIES:</u>						
Sweet varieties	---	---	---	680	320	---
Wash.	---	---	---	545	400	---
<u>AVOCADOS:</u>						
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>NECTARINES:</u>						
Calif.	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
<u>FILBERTS:</u>						
Oregon	200	---	---	---	---	---
<u>OLIVES:</u>						
Calif.	---	2,000	---	---	---	---

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Fruits not harvested or not utilized		
	1957		1958
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<u>ORANGES:</u>			
Calif., all	272	390	---
Navel & Misc.	140	190	---
Valencias	132	200	---
<u>GRAPFRUIT:</u>			
Calif., all	3	---	---
Desert Valleys	3	---	---
<u>TANGERINES:</u>			
Fla.	---	200	---

		POTATOES, IRISH								
Seasonal group and State		Harvested acreage		Yield per hary.acre		Production				
		Average: 1958: 1959		Average: 1958: 1959		Average: 1958: 1959				
		1949-57:	1,000	1949-57:	1,000	1949-57:	1,000	1949-57:	1,000	1,000
		acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>										
Fla.		12.9	13.5	12.0	160	96	155	2,055	1,296	1/1,860
Calif.		13.4	21.0	14.3	155	175	150	2,048	3,675	2,145
Total		26.3	34.5	26.3	156.2	144.1	152.3	4,103	4,971	4,005
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>										
Fla.-Hastings		17.0	25.5	21.5	160	155	125	2,732	1/3,952	1/2,688
-Other		4.4	5.4	3.6	106	135	110	475	1/729	396
Texas		3.3	.3	.5	46	75	120	148	22	60
Total		24.8	31.2	25.6	134.8	150.7	122.8	3,355	4,703	3,144
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>										
N.C.										
8 N.E. Counties	2/	14.5	15.9	13.2	124	129	140	1,785	2,055	1,848
Other Counties	2/	11.8	7.1	6.9	73	83	80	870	590	552
S.C.		10.8	6.5	6.0	82	75	90	875	488	540
Ga.		3.0	2.0	1.8	59	58	59	178	116	106
Ala.-Baldwin		18.2	17.0	12.0	97	130	120	1,801	2,210	1,440
-Other		12.1	9.4	8.7	46	48	50	558	451	435
Miss.		10.9	9.0	9.0	40	45	50	437	405	450
Ark.		14.3	8.5	7.6	50	50	59	708	425	448
La.		11.0	6.8	7.2	42	45	52	456	306	374
Okla.		6.1	4.6	4.9	49	61	60	302	281	294
Texas		11.1	8.7	8.0	45	57	62	498	496	496
Ariz.		4.8	9.6	7.8	231	185	250	1,124	1,776	1,950
Calif. 3/		56.7	61.1	45.0	265	238	325	14,949	14,553	14,625
Total		185.4	166.2	138.1	133.6	145.3	170.6	24,540	24,152	23,558
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>										
Mo.		12.0	9.0	9.0	64	80	70	773	720	630
Kans.		4.5	3.3	2.3	53	107	100	247	353	230
Del.		6.5	11.0	12.0	146	210	200	1,033	2,310	2,400
Md.		3.9	2.9	2.7	98	140	120	383	406	324
Va.-East. Shore		20.4	21.0	21.0	124	130	115	2,545	1/2,730	2,415
-Norfolk		3.9	2.3	1.9	100	85	90	395	196	171
-Other		8.3	7.0	6.5	64	67	70	533	469	455
N.C.		13.0	9.0	8.8	63	80	85	820	720	748
Ga.		3.7	2.8	2.7	36	38	45	134	106	122
Ky.		18.7	13.7	13.7	57	65	65	1,056	890	890
Tenn.		18.2	12.0	13.0	57	55	70	1,037	660	910
Texas		6.3	11.4	11.8	142	155	170	867	1,767	2,006
Calif. 3/		9.2	11.9	9.4	264	280	310	2,394	3,332	2,914
Total		128.6	117.3	114.8	95.7	125.0	123.8	12,217	14,659	14,215
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>										
Mass.		2.6	2.1	2.1	143	165	160	373	346	336
R.I.		1.4	1.4	1.4	136	175	165	185	245	231
N.Y.-L.I.		22.9	12.5	14.5	198	240	210	4,442	3,000	3,045
N.J.		26.6	18.0	18.0	161	225	215	4,177	4,050	3,870
Pa.		5.9	4.3	4.0	133	180	170	784	774	680
Ohio		9.0	6.9	6.4	132	140	155	1,171	966	992
Ind.		6.6	2.8	4.1	111	129	142	712	361	582
Ill.		5.7	2.0	1.8	61	94	85	346	188	153
Mich.		7.4	6.0	7.0	96	140	120	703	840	840
Wis.		20.6	20.0	18.0	126	142	140	2,579	2,840	2,520
Minn.		5.1	4.8	4.7	126	170	170	647	816	799
Nebr.		6.7	5.2	5.1	91	115	115	604	598	586

See footnotes at end of table.

ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, December 1959

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage 1949-57	Average: 1958	1959	Yield per harv.acre: 1949-57	Average: 1958	1959	Production 1,000 cwt.	Average: 1958	1959	Production 1,000 cwt.	Average: 1958	1959
LATE SUMMER: Cont.:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Md.	3.3	2.4	2.1	69	85	85	228	204	178	204	178	178
Va.	5.6	4.7	4.5	71	75	80	392	352	360	352	360	360
W.Va.	14.3	12.0	11.0	65	65	70	926	780	770	780	770	770
N.C.	4.9	3.9	4.0	80	105	120	381	410	480	410	480	480
Idaho	9.2	10.5	10.1	207	215	220	1,911	2,258	2,222	2,258	2,222	2,222
Colo.	10.3	13.1	12.5	219	225	230	2,262	2,948	2,875	2,948	2,875	2,875
N. Mex.	1.3	3.2	2.2	102	170	175	148	544	385	544	385	385
Wash.	17.5	24.0	24.0	256	240	255	4,501	1/5,760	6,120	1/5,760	6,120	6,120
Oreg.	10.2	12.5	11.5	197	220	200	1,992	2,750	2,300	2,750	2,300	2,300
Calif.	12.6	11.5	9.6	267	285	270	3,349	3,278	2,592	3,278	2,592	2,592
Total	210.7	183.8	178.6	158.5	186.7	184.3	33,052	34,308	32,916	34,308	32,916	32,916
FALL:												
Maine	137.7	149.0	143.0	258	250	242	35,390	37,250	34,606	37,250	34,606	34,606
N.H.	3.2	2.0	2.0	159	180	170	507	360	340	360	340	340
Vt.	3.9	2.1	1.8	142	175	165	540	368	297	368	297	297
Mass.	5.5	4.7	4.7	152	175	170	837	822	799	822	799	799
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3.1	198	225	235	659	742	728	742	728	728
Conn.	7.8	6.7	6.9	176	205	190	1,361	1,374	1,311	1,374	1,311	1,311
N.Y.-L.I.	28.4	37.0	31.5	206	250	215	5,930	9,250	6,772	9,250	6,772	6,772
-Upstate	51.0	39.0	34.0	163	200	180	8,222	7,800	6,120	7,800	6,120	6,120
Pa.	59.0	44.7	44.0	144	175	170	8,439	7,822	7,480	7,822	7,480	7,480
8 Eastern-Fall	299.9	288.5	271.0	206.8	228.0	215.7	61,884	65,788	58,453	65,788	58,453	58,453
Ohio	15.4	13.0	13.0	147	160	170	2,248	2,080	2,210	2,080	2,210	2,210
Ind.	6.0	5.6	6.0	193	177	218	1,159	991	1,308	991	1,308	1,308
Mich.	57.7	46.5	46.5	119	170	148	6,732	7,905	6,882	7,905	6,882	6,882
Wis.	35.0	29.0	27.0	134	145	150	4,652	4,205	4,050	4,205	4,050	4,050
Minn.	78.2	81.0	87.0	106	130	125	8,313	10,530	10,875	10,530	10,875	10,875
Iowa	8.2	6.0	5.5	73	90	90	598	540	495	540	495	495
N.Dak.	94.1	105.0	100.0	112	140	120	10,572	14,700	12,000	14,700	12,000	12,000
S.Dak.	11.7	8.8	7.3	80	86	60	918	757	438	757	438	438
Nebr.	21.6	13.4	12.3	148	155	170	3,218	2,077	2,091	2,077	2,091	2,091
9 Central-Fall	327.9	308.3	304.6	117.6	142.0	132.5	38,408	43,785	40,349	43,785	40,349	40,349
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.1	134	155	145	1,326	1,410	1,320	1,410	1,320	1,320
Idaho	149.8	198.0	200.0	181	210	190	27,323	41,580	38,000	41,580	38,000	38,000
Wyo.	4.8	5.6	4.7	130	156	155	619	874	728	874	728	728
Colo.	43.6	45.9	43.5	186	230	200	8,125	10,557	8,700	10,557	8,700	8,700
Utah	10.9	10.0	8.5	152	155	175	1,641	1,550	1,488	1,550	1,488	1,488
Nev.	1.6	1.6	1.3	188	220	200	297	352	260	352	260	260
Wash.	14.8	22.0	20.0	224	240	220	3,342	5,280	4,400	5,280	4,400	4,400
Oreg.	25.8	28.0	27.0	226	250	230	5,801	7,000	6,210	7,000	6,210	6,210
Calif.	16.3	17.0	19.1	235	280	275	3,795	4,760	5,252	4,760	5,252	5,252
9 Western-Fall	277.4	337.2	333.2	188.0	217.6	199.2	52,269	73,363	66,358	73,363	66,358	66,358
Total Fall	905.2	934.0	908.8	166.9	195.9	181.7	152,561	182,936	165,160	182,936	165,160	165,160
United States	1,481.1	1,398.2		181.1			229,829			242,998		
	1,467.0			155.8			174.5			265,729		

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): 1958-Early Spring, Florida-Hastings Area, 312; Florida-Other, 83; Early Summer, Virginia, Eastern Shore, 136; Washington, 403; 1959-Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida-Hastings Area, 188. 2/ North Carolina - 8 North-eastern Counties - Beaufort, Carteret, Currituck, Hyde, Pamlico, Pasquotank and Tyrrell. Other Counties--other coastal plain counties. 3/ The crop in Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Orange Counties, formerly classified as Late Spring, is in the Early Summer estimate.

POTATOES, IRISH

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production			
	Average:	1949-57:	1958:	Average:	1949-57:	1958:	Average:	1949-57:	1958:	1959:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000	
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Maine	137.7	149	143	258	250	242	35,390	37,250	34,606	
N.H.	3.2	2	2	159	180	170	507	360	340	
Vt.	3.9	2.1	1.8	142	175	165	540	368	297	
Mass.	8.2	6.8	6.8	149	172	167	1,209	1,168	1,135	
R.I.	4.7	4.7	4.5	180	210	213	845	987	959	
Conn.	7.8	6.7	6.9	176	205	190	1,361	1,374	1,311	
N.Y.	102.3	88.5	80	184	227	199	18,593	20,050	15,937	
N.J.	26.6	18	18	161	225	215	4,177	4,050	3,870	
Pa.	64.9	49	48	143	175	170	9,223	8,596	8,160	
Ohio	24.3	19.9	19.4	141	153	165	3,420	3,046	3,202	
Ind.	12.6	8.4	10.1	152	161	187	1,871	1,352	1,890	
Ill.	5.7	2	1.8	61	94	85	346	188	153	
Mich.	65.1	52.5	53.5	116	167	144	7,435	8,745	7,722	
Wis.	55.6	49	45	131	144	146	7,231	7,045	6,570	
Minn.	83.3	85.8	91.7	108	132	127	8,960	11,346	11,674	
Iowa	8.2	6	5.5	73	90	90	598	540	495	
Mo.	12.0	9	9	64	80	70	773	720	630	
N. Dak.	94.1	105	100	112	140	120	10,572	14,700	12,000	
S. Dak.	11.7	8.8	7.3	80	86	60	918	757	438	
Nebr.	28.3	18.6	17.4	134	144	154	3,822	2,675	2,677	
Kans.	4.5	3.3	2.3	53	107	100	247	353	230	
Del.	6.5	11	12	146	210	200	1,033	2,310	2,400	
Md.	7.2	5.3	4.8	85	115	105	611	610	502	
Va.	38.1	35	33.9	101	107	100	3,866	3,747	3,401	
W. Va.	14.3	12	11	65	65	70	926	780	770	
N. C.	44.2	35.9	32.9	88	105	110	3,856	3,775	3,628	
S. C.	10.8	6.5	6	82	75	90	875	488	540	
Ga.	6.7	4.8	4.5	46	46	51	312	222	228	
Fla.	34.4	44.4	37.1	153	135	133	5,262	5,977	4,944	
Ky.	18.7	13.7	13.7	57	65	65	1,056	890	890	
Tenn.	18.2	12	13	57	55	70	1,037	660	910	
Ala.	30.3	26.4	20.7	77	101	91	2,359	2,661	1,875	
Miss.	10.9	9	9	40	45	50	437	405	450	
Ark.	14.3	8.5	7.6	50	50	59	708	425	448	
La.	11.0	6.8	7.2	42	45	52	456	306	374	
Okla.	6.1	4.6	4.9	49	61	60	302	281	294	
Texas	20.8	20.4	20.3	76	112	126	1,513	2,285	2,562	
Mont.	9.9	9.1	9.1	134	155	145	1,326	1,410	1,320	
Idaho	159.0	208.5	210.1	183	210	191	29,234	43,838	40,222	
Wyo.	6.0	5.6	4.7	146	156	155	858	874	728	
Colo.	53.9	59	56	192	229	207	10,387	13,505	11,575	
N. Mex.	1.3	3.2	2.2	102	170	175	148	544	385	
Ariz.	4.8	9.6	7.8	231	185	250	1,124	1,776	1,950	
Utah.	10.9	10	8.5	152	155	175	1,641	1,550	1,488	
Nev.	1.6	1.6	1.3	188	220	200	297	352	260	
Wash.	32.3	46	44	242	240	239	7,843	11,040	10,520	
Oreg.	35.9	40.5	38.5	217	241	221	7,793	9,750	8,510	
Calif.	108.1	122.5	97.4	246	242	283	26,535	29,598	27,528	
U. S.	1,481.1	1,467.0	1,392.2	155.8	181.1	174.5	229,829	265,729	242,998	

PLANTED ACREAGE, IRISH POTATOES, 1958 and 1959

Seasonal group and State	1958 1,000 acres	1959 1,000 acres	Seasonal group and State	1958 1,000 acres	1959 1,000 acres
<u>INTER:</u>					
Fla.	17.5	12.5	Wis.	20.5	18.5
Calif.	21	14.3	Minn.	4.9	4.8
Total	38.5	26.8	Nebr.	5.4	5.4
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>					
Fla.-Hastings	25.5	21.5	Md.	2.4	2.1
-Other	6.9	3.8	Va.	4.7	4.5
Texas	3.3	2.5	W.Va.	12	11
Total	32.7	25.8	N.C.	3.9	4
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>					
N.C.			Idaho	10.6	10.6
8 N.E. Counties	15.9	13.2	Colo.	13.8	12.5
Other Counties	7.1	6.9	N.Mex.	3.2	2.2
S.C.	7.5	6.5	Wash.	24	24
Ga.	2	1.8	Oreg.	12.5	11.8
Ala.-Baldwin area	20	12	Calif.	11.5	9.6
-Other	9.4	8.7	Total	185.6	180.5
Miss.	9	9	<u>FALL:</u>		
Ark.	8.5	7.6	Maine	149	143
La.	7	7.2	N.H.	2	2
Okla.	5	5.1	Vt.	2.1	1.8
Texas	9	8	Mass.	4.7	4.7
Ariz.	9.6	7.8	R.I.	3.3	3.1
Calif.	61.1	45	Conn.	6.7	6.9
Total	171.1	138.8	N.Y.-L.I.	37	31.5
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>			-Upstate	39.5	34
Mo.	9	9	Pa.	45.6	44.9
Kans.	3.6	2.5	8 Eastern	289.9	271.9
Del.	11	12	Ohio	14	13.1
Md.	2.9	2.7	Ind.	6.2	6.1
Va.-Eastern Shore	22	21	Mich.	47	47.5
-Norfolk	2.6	1.9	Wis.	29.5	29.5
-Other	7	6.5	Minn.	88	94
N.C.	9	8.8	Iowa	6	5.5
Ga.	2.8	2.7	N.Dak.	108	105
Ky.	13.7	13.7	S.Dak.	9.1	7.8
Tenn.	12	13	Nebr.	14	12.7
Texas	12.7	12	9 Central	321.8	321.2
Calif.	11.2	9.4	Mont.	9.5	9.3
Total	120.2	115.2	Idaho	199	201
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>			Wyo.	5.8	5
Mass.	2.1	2.1	Colo.	46.2	44.5
R.I.	1.4	1.4	Utah	10.5	8.9
N.Y.-L.I.	12.5	14.5	Nev.	1.7	1.3
N.J.	18	18	Wash.	22	20
Pa.	4.4	4.1	Oreg.	28	27
Ohio	6.9	6.4	Calif.	17	19.1
Ind.	2.9	4.2	9 Western	332.7	336.1
Ill.	2	1.8	Total Fall	951.4	929.2
Mich.	6	7	U. S.	1,499.5	1,416.3

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		: Average:		: Average:		: Average:		
	1949-57	1958	1959	1949-57	1958	1959	1949-57	1958	1959
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	15.8	16.0	16.0	87	90	85	1,379	1,440	1,360
Mo.	2.5	2.0	2.0	55	65	65	139	130	130
Kans.	1.0	1.2	1.2	49	90	100	53	108	120
Md.	5.2	4.6	4.2	100	135	120	513	621	504
Va.	17.1	19.1	22.5	78	89	87	1,332	1,700	1,958
N. C.	43.8	31.0	32.0	61	75	80	2,660	2,325	2,560
S. C.	27.3	13.0	14.0	50	53	54	1,386	689	756
Ga.	27.1	11.0	13.0	42	48	47	1,137	528	611
Fla.	4.3	1.6	1.5	45	45	50	182	72	75
Ky.	6.0	4.4	4.4	50	55	57	300	242	251
Tenn.	13.0	8.0	10.0	54	63	70	708	504	700
Ala.	21.3	13.0	12.0	43	55	57	927	715	684
Miss.	25.1	19.0	19.0	45	48	57	1,146	912	1,083
Ark.	7.3	5.0	4.7	45	54	60	331	270	282
La.	89.2	81.0	81.0	55	59	62	4,882	4,779	5,022
Okla.	2.9	1.9	1.6	47	62	61	133	118	98
Texas	30.0	22.0	23.0	44	55	65	1,351	1,210	1,495
Calif.	11.7	12.0	13.0	70	85	78	817	1,020	1,014
U. S.	352.9	265.8	275.1	55.5	65.4	68.0	19,516	17,383	18,703

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